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Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of a year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 12.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 30, 1855.....NO. 13.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One	square,	1 insertion,	$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,	2 00
Do.	do	6 do.....do.....do.....	5 00
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Do.	do	6 do...renewed weekly,.....	12 00
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☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charge 25 cents per square for each insertion.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Oct. 19. WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists and APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be punctually attended to. [Jan. 20, 1854.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-ly

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remoddeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AMD OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address D. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
OLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS,
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf. W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9 23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE,
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE & LOT, on Old Boundary, between Princess and Chesnutt Streets, now occupied by Jno. Kyle, Esq.
Lot, 66 by 165 feet. Comfortable House, and all necessary out houses. For terms, apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27th, 1855 302-1t—52-tf

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

Schools.

SELECT SCHOOL.
R. H. GRAVES, Principal.
THIS SCHOOL, located in Granville county, N. C., about 9 miles south of Clarksville, Va., and 10 miles south-west of Tynesville Depot, will be opened on the 15th of January, 1856.
The location has been selected with reference to healthfulness, and the high tone of social, moral, and religious influence in the community.
Board will be provided in families of the highest respectability. The price of Board and Tuition for a Session of 20 weeks, is $75, payable in advance. The number of Pupils limited.
The Principal having been engaged in teaching during the last 19 years, and for the most part in connection with some of the first Institutions in the State, is of course known to some extent in most sections of the State. Circulars, however, containing references and other particulars, may be obtained by application to the Principal, at Brownsville P. O., Granville, county, N. C.
October 30, 1855.—[9-3m

THE WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY
WILL RE-OPEN ON MONDAY, October 1st, at Society Hall. The Board of Instruction will be the same as last session.
For particulars, see school card which will be issued a few days before commencing, and which may be found with Mr. S. Jewett, or Mr. Whitaker. G. W. JEWETT.
Sept. 5th, 1855 310-1t—1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.
For particulars see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. GRAVES, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees. H. A. BIZZELL,
July 27.—47-tf] Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution will close on the 7th of June, and will be resumed on the 27th of the same month, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev. THOMAS S CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of English literature.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Classical Literature and Mathematics.
Mon. V. BUSCH, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss E. A. LACEY, Assistant in Music, and Teacher of Drawing and Painting in all its departments, Fancy Work, &c
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Assistant in Music and French.
Miss M. H. TAYLOR, Principal of Primary Department.
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.
Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
A daily train of cars passes Warrenton Depot from Raleigh and Weldon, and there is an omnibus at the depot on the arrival of passengers to convey them immediately to the village, a distance of but three miles.
For further particulars, refer to catalogue, which can be obtained by addressing THOS. S. CAMPBELL,
June 1, 1855—39-tf President.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session,	$50 00
Tuition in Primary Department,	$10 00
Collegiate Department,	$20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

FALL NOTICE.
WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

NOTICE.
THE co-partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM H. COLEMAN & HENRY H. HINNANT is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved, and the business to be settled by WILLIAM H. COLEMAN.
HENRY H. HINNANT,
W. H. COLEMAN.
Cerro Gordo, Columbus, Co., N. C., Nov. 2d, 1854—51-tf.

VINEGAR! VINEGAR!!
JUST RECEIVED, from Philadelphia, thirty-five bbls. best Clarified Cider Vinegar, superior article. Low for cash at [Nov. 9th.] GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

JUST RECEIVED FRESH
Per Schrs. George M. Smith and Geo. Mangham,
25 BBLS. R. L. & A. Stuart's C. Yellow Sugar; 40 bxs of No. 1 Prime Cheese; 10 bbls. of extra Buckwheat Low for cash, at No. 11 North Water street.
Nov. 8th. GEO. H. KELLEY.

General Notices.

TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale the place on which he now resides, lying in Bladen county, five miles west of White Hall, on the Brown Marsh Road; containing between 400 and 500 acres, about 30 acres of which are cleared, the balance is excellent TURPENTINE LAND. There is a good DWELLING-HOUSE and suitable out-houses on the premises. Any person wishing to purchase such land, would do well to call immediately, as the opportunity will not be offered after the first of January. For terms, etc., apply on the premises to LEWIS HINES.
Bladen Co., Oct. 5th.—[3m*

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE AT KENANSVILLE DUPLIN COUNTY.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE the HOUSE AND LOT on which he now resides. The House is convenient and in good repair, with all suitable out-houses attached The lot contains six acres, more or less. A good well of excellent water on the premises.
For terms, etc., apply on the premises to
Oct. 5, 1855.—5-3m GEORGE DAHMER.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Sampson County.
WHEREAS, D. W. CROMARTIE has this day made oath before us, John R. Ezzell and George W. Atkins, two acting Magistrates in, and for the County and State aforesaid, that his Negro girl, ROSE, absconded from his service sometime in the month of June last, and is lurking about in the neighborhood of South River, or Cape Fear, committing acts of depredation and felony contrary to law.
In consideration of which, the said girl is hereby commanded to come forward and deliver herself up immediately; otherwise we hereby authorize any person to kill said girl, without any fear of punishment, under the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided.
Said girl is about 18 years old, of black complexion, and about five feet high.
Given under our hands and seals, this 24th day of August, A. D., 1855. JOHN R. EZZEL, J. P., [L.S.]
GEO. W. ATKINS, J. P. [L.S.]
I will pay Twenty-Five Dollars reward for the delivery of said girl, ROSE, to me in Clinton, either dead or alive; and a further reward of One Hundred Dollars for sufficient proof to convict any white person of harboring her.
Aug. 31, 1855.—[52-tf D. W. CROMARTIE.

491 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the above named quantity of LAND, lying on the Sound, and within a mile and a half of the Cape Fear river, and ten miles from Wilmington. The Land is fertile and well adapted to the culture of Corn, Ground-peas, Potatoes, and all kinds of vegetables. There is about Three Hundred and Fifty Acres of excellent SWAMP LAND, most of it standing in its original growth; lying from seventeen to twenty-five feet above the level of the Sound. There is about Forty Acres HAMMOCK LAND, most of which is diked in; and Seventy-Five Acres of CLEARED LAND, with a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and all necessary Out-Houses, with good Spring water, and young thrifty Orchard on the premises. Also, a first-rate Mill seat, with the stones and irons where formally was a Mill. I will sell in lots to suit purchasers, either all to one or more, as may suit best. Any further information may be obtained by applying to the subscriber on the premises, or by addressing him at Wilmington, P. O., New Hanover county, N. C. By early application a great bargain may be obtained in this land.
W. D. WORTHAM.
Oct. 12th, 1855.—[6-tf

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from cutting or otherwise pillaging, or hunting with dogs and gun, or otherwiso, either by fire-light or in the day-time, or trespassing in any manner whatever on any of my lands lying on Muddy Creek and the waters of said creek, in the county of Duplin, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
BENJAMIN LANIER
Duplin Co., N. C., Sept. 28th, 1855.—[4-3m*.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

FOR SALE,
A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

"A GUIDE BOOK FOR CHOOSING OUR NEXT PRESIDENT."
JUST PUBLISHED,—"*A VOICE TO YOUNG AMERICA: or, THE MODEL REPUBLIC, ITS GLORY, OR ITS FALL;*" with a review of the causes of the decline and failure of the Republic of South America, Mexico, and of the Old World; applied to the present crisis in the United States.
One Handsome Volume, 12mo., Cloth Gilt—Price, $1 25.
This is a great American Doctrinal Text Book—sound to the core—valuable for reference, for council, warning, reproof, encouragement—patriotic in sentiment—in fact, a Political American Dictionary, that no man should be without.—*Cin. Times.*
It contains a fund of information that will be looked for in vain in any other work.—*N. O. Delta.*
It must become the war-cry, the battle-axe and shield of every true American. We recommend it with pride as a triumphant and faultless vindication of principle.—*The Crusader.*
Let it be read.—*Christian Intelligencer.*
☞Copies sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the price. Agents wanted to circulate this and other valuable works throughout this State. For full particulars address
A. RANNEY, 105 Broadway, New York,
Agent for Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin.
N. B.—A. RANNEY is Publisher of JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS, for the use of Schools and Academies. Agents are wanted to sell them throughout the United States and Canadas. A. RANNEY.
Nov. 9, 1855.—[10-1m

NEW GOODS.
WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ₱ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's.
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amilie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice.*
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros de-Afrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, asorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sep 1st, 52-tf

General Notices.

HEAD-QUARTERS 30th REGIMENT N. C. MILITIA.
WILMINGTON, November 15th, 1855.
ORDER NO. 4.—The Companies composing the Upper Battalion of the 30th Regiment, viz:
Rocky Point Company,
South Washington Company,
Piney Woods "
Caintuck "
Upper Black River "
Lower " "
Long Creek "
Will assemble for review and inspection at Long Creek, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1855, at 11 o'clock in the morning.
Court-Martial to be held immediately after parade.
The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will assemble for drill at 2 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, the 17th, of December, 1855.
By order Colonel Commanding,
WM. A. M. VANBOKKELEN, Adj't.
Nov. 23, 1855.—[12-td

NORTH CAROLINA, } Superior Court of Law.
Bladen County. } Fall Term, 1855.
WHEREAS, at this Term, it is ordered by his Honor John W. Ellis, Judge presiding, that a Special Term of said Superior Court of Law and Equity be held on the fourth Monday in January, A. D., 1856—being the 28th day of the month. Notice is therefore hereby given to all suitors, witnesses, and others having business to transact on the Civil Docket in said Court, to attend at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the 4th Monday in January next as aforesaid.
Witness: Kenneth McLeod, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1855.
Nov. 23d—[12-6t K. McLEOD, C. S. C.

TRESPASS NOTICE,
THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY CAUTIONS ALL persons from trespassing in any manner or form, either by hunting with dogs, by fire-light, or otherwise, or pillaging, in any manner, any of his lands situated on Calvin's Creek and Black River, in New Hanover County, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all offenders.
JOEL L. MOORE.
Calvin's Creek, New Hanover Co., N. C., Nov. 16.—[11-tf*

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

CHEAP STORE.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST OPENED HIS FALL and Winter stock of goods, consisting of all kinds of CHEAP DOMESTIC GOODS, NEGRO KERSEYS, BLANKETS, &c.; an extensive assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and HATS; CROCKERY and EARTHEN WARE; NAILS, GROCERIES and PROVISIONS, of all kinds. As I am determined to sell when I have an opportunity offers, it will be to the advantage of persons to give me a call before buying elsewhere. Come and try me and see for yourself. Goods sold by the piece or package at a very small advance on cost. A. B. McCALEB.
Nov. 16, 1855.—11-4w.

FISH, POTATOES AND HAY.
200 BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel;
25 do. No. 2 do.;
100 do. Irish Potatoes;
200 bales prime Eastern Hay. For sale by
Nov. 7th.—[53-6t—10-5t KEITH & FLANNER.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.
Marion Star copy 2m.

NEW DRY GOODS AND GROCERY STORE.
NEW AND FRESH GOODS!!
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a co-partnership, under the name and firm of HERRING & LEWIS, for the purpose of transacting the general Commission business in the town of Wilmington, No. 27 North Water street, (a few doors South of Rock Spring.) They beg leave to state that they have now on hand a large and well-selected stock of
SHOES, BOOTS, HATS, CAPS, BLANKETS, KERSEYS, CALICOES, SHIRTINGS, etc.
And will always keep on hand a good and fresh assortment of
SUGAR, COFFEE, PORK, CANDY, FISH, HERRING, MOLASSES, SALT, FLOUR, SNUFF, CRACKERS, BUTTER, STARCH, CANDLES, SOAP, BACON,
And a great many articles too numerous to mention. They hope, by prompt attention to business, to merit a fair share of custom.
Please call and examine our stock of fine and well assorted goods before purchasing elsewhere.
☞Particular attention paid to the sale of SHINGLES, TURPENTINE, TIMBER, and all other country produce.
JOHN F. HERRING,
Oct. 11—3t-4t—6-8t] CHARLES C. LEWIS.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER hereby forewarns all persons against hunting, with dogs or guns, feeding or penning stock of any kind, without his permission, or trespassing in any way upon any of his lands in Bladen county. All persons are also forewarned against employing any of my negroes to do any kind of work without my consent. The law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.
Nov. 2, 1855.—[9-3m E. HAWES.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned wish to sell their TURPENTINE DISTILLERY and fixtures, Turpentine tools, Coopers' tools, &c.; two two-horse wagons and two pair mules, (one pair of which is young and very valuable.)
Said Distillery is situated at Reeves' Station, on the South Carolina Railroad, fifty-two miles from Charleston, in a splendid pine country, and as healthy as any place on the road below Branchville. The Still will work thirty-five barrels virgin Turpentine. There has been worked the present year, convenient to the Still, fifteen to eighteen crops of boxes, and with assurance of the still being kept up the ensuing year more pines will be boxed the coming winter.
Circumstances prevents us giving the business our individual attention the next year, consequently we desire to sell.
For particulars, terms, &c., please apply to either of the firm at said place, or by letter directed to the firm at Reevesville, S. C., or to Wilson, N. C.
ELLIS, DANIEL & CO.
Reeves' Station, S. C., Nov. 9.—[10-tf.

AGE.—But few men die of old age Almost all die of disappointment, passional, mental, or bodily toil, or accident. The passions kill men sometimes, even suddenly. The common expression, "choked with passion," has little exaggeration in it; for even though not suddenly fatal, strong passions shorten life. Strong bodied men often die young; weak men live longer than the strong, for the strong use their strength, and the weak have none to use. The latter take care of themselves, the former do not. As it is with the body, so it is with the mind and temper. The strong are apt to break down, or like the candle, to run; the weak burn out. The inferior animals, which live, in general, regular and temperate lives, have generally their prescribed term of years. The horse lives 25 years; the ox 15 or the lion about 20; the dog 10 to 12, the rabbit 8; the guinea-pig 6 to 7 years. These numbers all bear a similar proportion to the time the animal takes to grow to its full size.
When the cartillaginous parts of the bone become ossified the bones cease to grow. This takes place in a man at about twenty years on the average; in the camel at eight; in the horse at five; in the ox at four; in the lion at four; in the dog at two; in the cat at eighteen months; in the rabbit at twelve; in the guinea pig at seven. Five or six times these numbers give the term of life; five is pretty near the average; some animals greatly exceed it. But man, of all the animals, is the one that seldom comes up to his average. He ought to live a hundred years, according to this physiological law, for five times twenty are a hundred; but instead of that, he scarcely reaches on the average four times his growing period; the cat six times; and the rabbit even eight times the standard of measurement. The reason is obvious—man is not only the most irregular and most intemperate, but the most laborious and hard worked of all animals. He is also the most irritable of all animals; and there is reason to believe, though we cannot tell what an animal secretly feels, that more than any other animal man cherishes wrath to keep it warm, and consumes himself with the fire of his own secret reflections.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The "Colored Citizens" of the Free States.

No inconsiderable element of the northern fusion is the enthusiastic manner in which the free negroes assist the twin treasons of abolition and bigotry. In such States as confer the right of suffrage upon the blacks, the latter are to a man against the democrats; and the know-nothings of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, and New

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 30, 1855.

☞ We would suggest—and we trust the suggestion will not be regarded as foreign to the subject—that by way of variety, the corps of correspondents who figure in the *Herald*, should occasionally devote a small portion of their leisure time to the discussion of the public questions which may occupy the public mind, and not confine themselves to the re-iteration of the fact that the Editor of the *Journal* first saw the light in a foreign land. If this be a crime, he pleads guilty to it, and it certainly cannot require many sheets of foolscap or columns of type to prove an admitted fact. Neither does it exhibit on their part much confidence in the goodness of their cause, or in the strength of the arguments brought to support it, when they virtually desert the field of discussion—abandon the public question, and confine themselves to the assertion of a fact which has not been called in question. A plain man would say that so far as any matter in controversy is concerned, it cannot make an iota of difference where any individual was born, or whether he was born at all. That all men except Adam must have been born sometime, is generally conceded, but that any man can have had any control over that event, we think few will assert. We have never yet seen any person who even recollected the circumstance, although most folks are shrewdly supposed to have been personally present at so momentous an event in their own history. We have an idea that we would have been born with a silver spoon in our mouth if we had been consulted. As the matter stands, we mean to pursue honestly and fairly and straightforwardly the avocation in which we are engaged.

This contest is to be decided at the polls by the votes of a free and liberal people, and to them it must be left, and safely left. They are getting tired of this sickly and unmeaning cant substituted for argument, to bolster up a falling faction. The day of such has past, and the result will show it. We await that result with calmness and confidence.

That noble advice of Washington to his army is one that ought never to be forgotten, "Let all distinctions of nations, countries and provinces, therefore, be lost in the generous contest, who shall behave with the most courage against the enemy, and the most kindness and good humor to each other."

The liberal people are engaged in a civil contest against the exclusive rule of an order which is opposed to those feelings of liberality which has always distinguished them. The ballot box is the field of battle. The conflict is a peaceful one, but none the less important. The friends of the movement are men who have as deep a stake in the welfare of the community as any citizens within its borders—their candidates are unexceptionable and worthy of all support—men in whose hands the interests of the town will be safe. Harmony and concert of action are alone necessary to success, let them not be wanting any more than that earnest exertion due to a good cause.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of the State is in session here, having met on Monday last. The attendance, we learn, is a full one; and from the reports of the various officers the condition of the order is shown to be sound and prosperous.

The reports of the officers for the previous year exhibits the following:

Received for Initiations, $1,995 50; for Degrees, $4,056 12; for Dues, $7,313 34; for Fines and from other sources, $742 34; for Widow's and Orphan's Fund, $2,465 30. Amount upon which percentage is paid, $14,072 60, and the amount to be paid the Grand Lodge, $2,110 87.

There has been received for percentage, $2,205 25; Charter tee Carolina Lodge, No. 52, $30; Books, $5; Cards, $8 60. Amount received from all sources, $2,248 85.

There has been expended for the relief of brothers, $2,679 84; Burying the Dead, $730; Education of Orphans, $278 15; Relief of Widowed Families, $301 44. Total amount of relief, $3,987 43.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer to the credit of the Grand Lodge is $1,204 03.

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.—The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:—W. J. Hoke, of Lincolnton, Grand Master; J. E. Morris, of New-Berne, Deputy Grand Master; J. E. Jones, of Washington, Grand Warden; A. P. Repiton, of Wilmington, Grand Secretary; R. J. Jones, of Wilmington, Grand Treasurer; R. A. Caldwell, of Wadesboro', and Jno. N. Washington, of New-Berne, Grand Representatives to the Grand Lodge of the United States; Rev. Malcom L. Douglass, of Duplin, Grand Chaplain.

Rain.

At last we have it, with every prospect of continuance, and certainly not a day sooner than it was needed, for we question if the oldest inhabitant, whoever that mysterious individual may be, has ever witnessed or known so dry a spell as we have had. The wells that never gave out before were drying up, and people digging deeper. The streams were drying up—every thing was suffering that could suffer from drought. A gentleman told us last Tuesday that he lately crossed Moore's Creek, usually a stout rafting stream, and found it so low that the water stood in pools, but without enough to run, in fact, a stream no more.

Since our last County Court, immediately before or after which there was some rain, we have had nothing worth naming—nothing to wet the ground; and it has struck us as extraordinary that, considering the perfect dryness, the tinderiness of everything, we have been so mercifully preserved from the ravages of fire. Like our preservation at sundry times of recent years from pestilence, while our sister cities North and South have suffered so severely, this exemption appears like a special interposition of Providence calling for our warmest gratitude.

It is said to be an ill-wind that blows nobody good, and on the other hand, it must be a very favorable one that blows nobody harm or inconvenience. Confiding in the long dry spell, no doubt repairs have been commenced which more or less incur exposure to the weather, which must, of course, be borne as well as may be. Weather, like politics or opinions, cannot be made to suit every one; but the greatest good of the greatest number is the true criterion, and we know that the weather, at least, is in the hands of one who never errs nor mistakes.

CAMPHENE ACCIDENT.—We learn that a fatal accident occurred at Smithville on Monday night last, resulting in the death of a colored woman and child. It would seem that the woman was filling a lamp from a can, and had another lighted lamp, from which the camphene caught and exploded. The woman died almost immediately—the child died next day. The woman and child belonged to Mr. Sam'l Grisham, of Smithville.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—*A Child trampled to death by a Horse.*—A gentleman writes to us that, on last Thursday, 22d inst., a little son of Mr. Leonard Mills, residing in the upper part of New Hanover County, was run over by a horse that was loose in the yard, and trampled to death.

The first session of the Thirty-Fourth Congress will convene at Washington, on Mouday next.

Great Britain as a Military Power.

It appears to us a great mistake to assert that Great Britain has fallen as a military power, from the simple reason that she never has been one of the first class. She has never been able to keep on foot armies of sufficient force to contend single-handed with any respectable military nation on the continent. At the commencement of the last war, or, more properly speaking, wars arising out of the French revolution, she played even a more secondary part, and her attempts at armies were far more insignificant than those sent out to the Crimea. Even at the close of Napoleon's career, when she rose to her highest point, she was unable to muster into the army with which Wellington fought the battle of Waterloo more than thirty-four or thirty-five thousand men—the balance were subsidized mercenaries; and at last the Prussian army under Blucher finished the matter by rendering a rally or re-concentration of the French forces impossible. All the force that England had was staked upon that single issue, and was incapable of another effort. In the war of the American revolution, it cannot be forgotten that she had to hire the troops of a small German principality. What gave her strength and influence in the combinations against Napoleon, was in some measure her navy, but still more her money power, which enabled the banded despots to put their hordes in motion. The effective army in the Crimea is now nearly up to the highest mark of any that Wellington commanded in the Peninsula; when, however, he was assisted by a whole population and a formidable guerilla force. England, therefore, has not fallen from the position of a first-rate military power—for that she never was in reality—certainly not since the abolition of the feudal system, and the very general employment of standing armies. When, in former times, under the Edwards and Henrys, she showed herself on the continent as the apparent superior of France, the Kings of England were also Dukes of Normandy, and held other large continental possessions; while the King of France, on account of intestine divisions, was scarcely equal in power to many of the nobles over whom he held a nominal supremacy. As soon, however, as France became again a consolidated kingdom, the English rapidly lost every foot-hold save Calais, and that went with the rest during the reign of Mary, commonly known as "Bloody Mary," the predecessor of Elizabeth, who, by the way, was about as bloody as her elder sister.

By virtue of her navy and her wealth she must continue to be a great power—an important element in any war. She can cripple the resources of an opponent and strengthen the hands of a friend. She has much endurance, and has, so far, been able to preserve herself exempt from any retaliation upon her own soil; but she has loaded herself with debt, and by her very insular position, which has preserved her from invasion, her people have become unmilitary—not unwarlike, for when once started at it they make as good soldiers as the world can produce. Still, although in the aggregate, taking her on the whole, as it were, she is a great power. She is not now—never has been, and never will be a great military power. She *did* raise large armies in proportion to her population during the days when the feudal system existed, and military service was a matter of compulsion. That has passed away, and no real substitute has arisen to take its place. Mere voluntary enlistment does not. The nations on the continent of Europe, although they too have dispensed with much of the rigor of feudalty, have yet retained its most effective feature as a military organization, namely: definite and compulsory service. In France, conscription; in Prussia, the same thing under a different form. In Austria, Russia, and elsewhere, a system of the same character prevails. In England it does not, and cannot now be resorted to openly for raising soldiers; although it was done avowedly during the Napoleonic period in regard to sailors, who were captured by press-gangs and thrust on board ships without form or ceremony.

Changing Front.

There is, beyond doubt, a feeling of opposition to the Roman Catholic Church prevalent in the minds of a majority of the American people. This is a fact so apparent as not to admit of discussion. It is not either our business or our intention to say why this is so, or even to argue whether this opposition should or should not exist. We leave that to papers and orators of a theological cast; enough for us that it is so.

Well, when the new order, now calling itself the "American party," but originally and more generally recognized as the "Know-Nothing order," commenced its career, this feeling was seized upon, and the religious opposition to the Catholic church was turned into the channel of politics, and made one of the main-stays of a new political organization; and, for a time, it answered the purpose. But soon the cooler reflection of the people led them to view in its proper light this admixture of religion and politics. As Protestants, they might object to dogmas, in their opinion, erroneous, but, as citizens, they could not submit to the introduction of so dangerous an element into the civil government of the country, or even into its political contests. This began to be felt, especially at the South, and, forthwith, we find in many places this religious feature apparently abandoned. It went first in Louisiana, where the Catholic vote was too strong to be insulted. It followed in Virginia and South Carolina, where fanaticism of any kind can make slight headway. It has virtually followed in North Carolina, the most purely Protestant State in the Union, but one distinguished for cool, common sense, and an avoidment of dangerous innovations. We ask any one to contrast the tone, in this respect, of the presses and orators during the contest in August last with that now prevalent, and the difference will be apparent. Those who heard Mr. Reid's speeches in the Court House, will recollect how very little indeed he had to say about foreigners, and that almost apologetically, and how very much he had to say about Catholics. Those who read K. N. papers, or heard K. N. orators, of more recent days, know that all this is changed. The one clap-trap is abandoned, at least openly, as soon as the result shows that it won't do. The two planks are changed into one.

Again, in August last, it seemed to be the policy, wherever possible, to put forward former Democrats, to be slayed, and to studiously and energetically deny that the movement was one in opposition to the principles of the Democratic party. Every K. N. candidate, almost, proclaimed himself as good a Democrat as ever. Contrast this with the bitter attacks upon the Democratic party, made in the more recent speeches by the orators of the order—attacks not predicated simply upon occurrences taking place since the organization of the order, but stretching back years before such a thing was heard of. Why this is so, let those in the secrets of the matter say. We all see that it *is* so. We commend it to the attention of those who have been assured that they forfeited nothing of their character or independence as Democrats by going into the thing. Certain it is that the history of the order exhibits more shifting of ground to catch the popular current, than that of any other association in so brief a time.

Even the radical principle of secresy, is, in some places, said to have been abandoned. In this State the ostensible abandonment of secrecy has been accompanied with quite as much secrecy as any other movement. A platform is published, certified by no one, accompanied by no names—neither the names of delegates nor officers. How many more turns can the order take before it wriggles itself out of its skin, or, like the trains on the Catawissa Railroad, turns round so completely as to get smashed up by a collision with itself.

The Possible Difficulty with England.

It is said that the recent excitement about an impending war with Great Britain has proved to be without foundation. Perhaps it has, but the excitement on both sides shows that the people of the respective countries are far from looking upon such an event as impossible, or even as so improbable as some people and presses would lead us to believe.—A war with England is not impossible, nor, while the present European war and Anglo-French alliance holds, is any entanglement impossible, or even particularly improbable.

It will certainly be the duty of the Congress now about to assemble to see that the national defences are placed in a position of sufficient strength to meet any sudden attempt. For the result, in the long run, there is nothing to apprehend, but, at the first outbreak, the loss and destruction must be immense.—Our navy has always shown itself fully equal—nay, superior—to that of any other power, *for its force*; but it is not large enough. It has not grown with the growth of the trade it is designed to protect, nor kept pace with the gigantic armaments of England and France. It is even said, and, we fear, with truth, that the number of guns our navy can muster afloat, is inferior to that of little Denmark, with which some difficulty has been apprehended, arising out of the differences regarding the Sound Dues. That, with the resources of the country in money, shipping, sailors and munitions of war, all these wants could soon be supplied, and a formidable force set afloat no one can doubt, *but, in the mean time*, how much damage might be done to a shipping interest now the most extensive in the world, and a commercial interest only second to that of England. The principal of many millions of dollars per annum might easily be swept off, and, although neither the independence of the country, nor even its ultimate success in the war, could not be jeopardized, still its onward progress in wealth and improvement might be very seriously retarded and its resources crippled. For these and other reasons, we cannot but think that the ensuing Congress, without any respect to party divisions or president-making squabbles, ought to take means for increasing not simply the efficiency but the amount of the defences of the country, more especially in the way of its navy. This, at least, is a question above and beyond politics—beyond the squabbles of Whigs or Democrats or Know-Nothings, of North or South, or East or West.

Of course, every one who has thought about the matter at all, and has paid attention to such things, knows that the long session preceding a Presidential canvass is distinguished more for electioneering speeches and manœuvres than for business, and, therefore, under ordinary circumstances, we might reasonably fear that such legislation as we have referred to, would be neglected or postponed, but we do hope that for this time, at least, and in this particular case, some prompt action will be taken—action not betraying undue nervousness or hurry, but such as the peculiar state of the world, and the relations of this country, render necessary and proper.

A BEAUTIFUL BOOK.—Mr. J. H. Rothwell has laid before us specimen copies of "The Knickerbocker Gallery," which he has for sale at Mr. A. Lamont's Grocery Store. It is a beautifully printed and bound book, and adorned with forty-eight portraits on steel, from original pictures engraved expressly for this work, and executed in the highest style of art, embracing nearly all the most celebrated writers in America, with contributions from them. We know of no book that commends itself more by the style of its getting up combined with the intrinsic value of its literary and artistic matter. It is immensely superior to any of the Holiday or Gift books we have seen, and we would commend it to any person desirous of making a present, as one which would be creditable to their taste.

HOGS.—The Asheville (N. C.) Spectator, of Nov. 15th, says:—The first drove of hogs of this season passed through our town on Monday last on their way South. They were very fine, and their owner was asking six cents a pound. We have not been able to ascertain anything with regard to the number that will be driven through this place this fall, but predict a great deficit. It has always appeared to us somewhat strange that, with the abundant agricultural resources of western North Carolina, she should continue to purchase so many hogs droved from Tennessee, and even from Kentucky. One year, while in the western part of the State, we remember that eighty four thousand head of hogs passed the toll-gate at Asheville alone, while at the same time corn was selling at 15 cents a bushel on the Catawba River.

☞ Dr. Beale, the Philadelphia Dentist, convicted nearly a year ago of an outrage upon the person of a young lady, while she was under the influence of chloroform, and sentenced to the Penitentiary, has been pardoned by Gov. Pollock, of Pa. In granting the pardon, Gov. Pollock says,—"After a full and careful examination of the facts and evidence in the case, aided by the scientific discussions to which it has given rise, I am now satisfied that the defendant, Dr. Stephen T. Beale, *is not guilty* of the crime whereof he stands charged, and was convicted upon evidence unreliable in its character, and insufficient in amount." This Beale case attracted, at the time, much attention, and was the cause of eliciting much and learned medical discussion.

☞ The Washington Organ (K. N.) says that it is reported that Secretary Dobbin intends to resign his place in the Cabinet immediately after the convening of Congress, on account of the state of his health, and to go South, either to Florida or Cuba. We know that Mr. Dobbin's health has been feeble, and presume that this generally understood fact must have given rise to the report mentioned by the Organ.—In the absence, however, of any confirmation in the columns of the Union, which may be supposed to have more intimate relations with the Hon. Secretary, we must take it for granted that the report is *only* a report, so far. We trust, at least, that the state of Mr. Dobbin's health may be such as to render such action on his part unnecessary.

☞ Received from Leonard Scott & Co, New York, Blackwood for November. Contents:—"The Eastern Shores of the Black Sea," "Zaidee, a Romance, Part XII.," "Professor Johnson's Last Work," "An Old Contributor on the Sea-Side," "Modern Light Literature—Travellers Tales," "Paris and its Exhibition," "Story of the Campaign," written in a Tent in the Crimea; this is very interesting, giving an account of the "General Assault" and the "Last Hours of Sebastopol," "War Politics," "What we are fighting for." It will be seen that this is a capital number.

☞ The Post Office heretofore known by the name of Lisburn, in Sampson County, has been changed to that of Wardsville, Mr. Clifton Ward is the Postmaster.

Arrival of the Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—The steamer Canada has arrived here from Halifax. The mails for the South will leave by an early train.

The London News has an article which says that the English stock market on Friday showed a decided buoyancy. A rise of three eighths of a penny was temporarily obtained, but the market closed at only a quarter advance.

The British government has officially prohibited the exportation of salt-petre from the East India Company's territories to any other ports than those of Liverpool and London. All vessels loading with salt-petre and nitrate of potash for America have been ordered to discharge the same.

The losses by the recent gale along the coast of England are estimated at two and a half millions of dollars.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The steamer Ocean Bird arrived here this evening from Havana. A large number of passengers from New York for Aspinwall were detained at Havana on account of the delay of the arrival of the steamer El Dorado. They would remain there until the 23d.

The drawing of the Royal lottery had taken place—No. 1017 won the $100,000 prize.

Sugars were unchanged—Muscovado was quiet and contracts for Muscovado for January delivery were making at 4¼ a 5¼. Freights were unaltered. Exchange was firmer. Philadelphia ¼ premium.

American Convention.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23.—The American convention finally adjourned at midnight. The majority report was adopted by States—93 to 11. The report says that the Missouri Compromise should be restored, and, if efforts to restore it fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating slavery into the Union.

It protests against coalescing with any party demanding an abandonment of American principles or disorganization of the party.

It recommends a meeting of delegates at Philadelphia on the 19th of February.

The Late Railroad Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—The committee appointed by citizens of this place to investigate the causes of the recent disaster at Gasconade bridge, on the Pacific Railroad, report that the accident was caused by the high rate of speed at which the train was going at the time of passing over the bridge. The minority of the committee also made a report, stating that the accident was caused by the total inefficiency of the bridge to sustain the weight of the train.

The Kansas Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—In the Constitional Convention a schedule was passed declaring that the Constitution be submitted to the people on the 15th of December next for their approval or rejection. If ratified, it provides that the election for Territorial officers and judges of the Supreme Court, and members of Assembly, shall take place the third Tuesday in January. It also provides that the General Assembly shall have authority to secure the enforcement of the sixth section of the bill of rights before the fourth of July next.

The President's Message—The Central American Affair.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The President's Message will show that Lord Clarendon has never attempted to answer Mr. Buchanan's last argument on the Central American question, but when, in September, he pressed him to answer, Lord Clarendon declared the correspondence closed, declined to re-open it, and indicated the determination of Great Britain to construe the treaty as not applying to her Ruatan Colony. There is little doubt that Great Britain would yield the Musquito Protectorate if we would admit her claim to Ruatan.—*New York Times.*

The Mexican Drafts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Attorney General Cushing decides that the Mexican $3,000,000 drafts drawn by Santa Anna are binding on Mexico, and should be paid to the American holders.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.—Returns from the whole State for Governor show a majority of 2,837 for Wickliffe, democrat. The State Senate is composed of 18 democrats, 13 know-nothings and 1 whig.—Among the democrats, however, is Mr. Wickliffe, the Governor elect, who will, of course, resign his seat in the Senate.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—The work on this road, we learn, is progressing as fast as the contractors can find hands to carry it forward. The passenger and produce depot will be on the lot nearly opposite the Post Office, but the main stem will pass down Moore and Lamon streets to the mouth of the gully, half a mile below Clarendon bridge, upon which the coal will pass to the river. An arm will extend from the main line to the depot in town. When this work is completed Fayetteville will receive a new impetus in her business affairs, and it therefore behooves every one to feel an interest in the improvement, and do everything possible to complete it at an early day. The people west of the coal fields are anxiously looking forward to a connection with our road, and when it is finished there is but little doubt that it will be extended into the produce growing country of North Carolina. Let no one be discouraged, but let all hands put their shoulders to the wheel and it is bound to turn.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL RIOT IN MAINE.—Last Sunday the Catholics of Bath, Maine, attempted to hold religious services appropriate to laying the corner stone of a new church, but were prevented by the violence and rowdyism of a number of bigots who delight to call themselves Americans. The *Tribune*, published in that town, is very severe upon the conduct of the mob. It says that during the forenoon, a wooden cross, which had been erected, was forcibly pulled down. Early in the afternoon an American flag was raised and Mr. Russell, acting Mayor, pulled it down amid shouts of "hustle him out!" and hisses. On his leaving, it was again put up. A rush was then made for the corner stone, which had been previously laid, and several attempts were made to remove it from its setting, which was prevented by the exertions of Marshal Walker and Mr. Constable Leach, who kept the crowd at bay. There was much bad talk, shouting, fighting, &c., and the Catholics finding they would be opposed in their exercises, quietly withdrew by order of the Bishop, and left the mob in possession of the field. No attempt was made to arrest any of the disturbers of the peace up to four o'clock. About five o'clock, the crowd, having accomplished their objects, and prevented the religious exercises, gradually dispersed. How long will our country continue to be disgraced by the conduct of such reckless disturbers of the peace?

BEAUTIFUL SENTIMENT.—Shortly before the departure of the lamented Heber to India, he preached a sermon which contained this beautiful illustration:

"Life bears us on like the stream of a mighty river. Our boat at first glides down the narrow channel—through the playful murmuring of the little brook and the winding of its grassy borders. The trees shed their blossoms over our young heads, the flowers on the brink seem to offer themselves to our young hands; we are happy in hope, and we grasp eagerly at the beauties around us—but the stream hurries on, and still our hands are empty. Our course in youth and manhood is along a wider and deeper flood, amid objects more striking and magnificent. We are animated at the moving picture of enjoyment and industry passing us; we are excited at some short lived disappointment. The stream bears us on, and our joys and griefs are alike left behind us. We may be shipwrecked, we cannot be delayed; whether rough or smooth, the river hastens to its home till the roar of the ocean is in our ears, and the tossing of the waves is beneath our feet, and the land lessens from our eyes, and the floods are lifted up around us, and we take our leave of earth and its inhabitants, until of our further voyage there is no witness save the infinite and eternal!"

Who is that?" said Mrs Partington in a big whisper, at the Music Hall on Sunday night, during the performance of the oratorio of Solomon. "That's Solomon," said the one she addressed, tapping out the time on his thumb, with the libretto. "And these in front," said she, pointing to the ladies on the platform, "are some of his seven hundred wives, I s'pose, and the men up behind 'em must be the children of Israel. Well, Solomon must have been a wise man to know how to take care of so many wives, but he wasn't any better than he should be, if all stories are true.—Ah, what blessed music that is to be sure! How much better than that which folks hears on week-a-days in the play-houses, played on godless fiddles!" She seated herself in an attentive attitude listening to the music, while Ike sat counting the new gas lights round the hall and drumming "Jordan" on the arm of the settee.

The Granite Democracy in State Convention.

The Democracy or New Hampshire met in convention at Concord on the 14th inst. Ex-Governor Hubbard was chosen temporary and Hon. Harry Hibbard permanent president. Messrs. Rix, Baldwin and Robinson were chosen secretaries, with ten vice-presidents. The Hon. John S. Wells, was nominated for Governor, receiving on the first ballot 233 out of the 275 votes. The nomination was received with much applause. Mr. Wells is one of the first men in New Hampshire. He served a short time as Senator in the last Congress, and was distinguished for the ability with which he discussed some of the most important questions which engaged the deliberations of the Senate. It is understood that he will take the stump and give New Hampshire a thorough canvassing. Of the result, under such circumstances, we can entertain no doubt.

The national Democracy throughout the Union will read with satisfaction the resolutions unanimously adopted by the convention. The whole proceedings give full assurance of a brilliant Democratic triumph in the Granite State in March next. The following are the resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That while the shifting organizations of our opponents have neither permanency of name nor consistency of doctrine, it is at once the merit and the glory of the democratic party that its great and guiding principles are immutable, its purposes fixed, and its name time-honored and unchanging.

"*Resolved*, That we hold to a strict construction of the constitution, abstinence from the exercise of undelegated or doubtful powers, an economical administration of the State and federal governments, and a scrupulous observance of the reserved rights of States and of individuals.

"*Resolved*, That democracy has no secresy, and requires no oaths; that while it publicly avows, as a fundamental principle, freedom of conscience, without distinction of religious faith, the political equality of all whom the law recognises as American citizens, without reference to the accident of birth, it relies for success upon open discussion and the intelligence of the people; we, therefore, denounce the know-nothing organization, so-called, as intolerant in its warfare upon the freedom of religious belief and the sacred rights of conscience, unjustly exclusive in its requirements of birth and blood, and anti-republican and dangerous in its methods of secret political action, as corrupting in its encouragement of secret combination and falsehood, reprehensible in its objects, and unmanly and dishonorable in the modes by which it seeks their accomplishment.

"*Resolved*, That we believe in the cardinal doctrines of State rights and popular sovereignty; that we recognise in its broadest sense, as just and salutary, the principle that to the people of every organized State and Territory belongs of right the prerogative of regulating for themselves their own domestic and local affairs within the limits of the constitution; and that we denounce all violations of this principle, whether by the interference of the abolitionists of the free States or by the aggressions of their abettors in the work of sectional agitation from the slave States.

"*Resolved*, That the constitution of the United States is founded upon the fundamental principle of entire and absolute equality among all the States of this Union; and it is not competent for Congress, or any other power, to impose upon new States coming into the Union any condition or restriction, in respect to their domestic institutions or internal concerns, which the federal constitution has not imposed upon the original States; and that any effort on the part of Congress, or any other power, to violate this principle should be met and resisted by all good citizens as an attempt to trample upon the constitution and destroy the Union.

"*Resolved*, That we are in favor of a judicious regulation of the sale of spirituous liquors; but we believe the law of the last legislature, miscalled 'An act for the suppression of intemperance,' to be unconstitutional, illiberal, and oppressive in theory, and calculated in practice to aggravate the very evils it was proposed to remedy: we, therefore, advocate its immediate repeal.

"*Resolved*, That the overturning of the established judiciary, and the substitution in its stead of the discarded project of the federal party of 1813, by the dominant factions of the last Legislature, was in derogation of the organic law, in disregard of the wishes and to the detriment of the interests of the people of the State. The people will restore the integrity of the constitution and reinstate the judicary upon its ancient foundation.

"*Resolved*, That the Know-Nothing administration in this State, by its illiberal, vindictive, partisan and unconstitutional legislation—by its unparalleled proscription of faithful public officers, and by its appointment of incompetent and unprincipled men to so large an extent of their places—by its palpable misrepresentation of the public sentiment of the State upon national questions of vital importance, and by its ruthless invasion of the sacred rights of individuals—have shown it to be unworthy of the confidence of a just and patriotic people, and deserving of the severest condemnation; and we have abundant evidence that, at the next election, the people will hurl these unfaithful servants from the seats they have disgraced, and restore honest men and a patriotic party to power.

"*Resolved*, That the present national administration has been true to Democratic principles, and, therefore, true to the great interests of the country. In the face of the most determined opposition, it has maintained the laws, enforced economy, fostered progress, and infused integrity and vigor into every department of the government at home. It has signally improved our treaty relations, extended the fields of commercial enterprise, vindicated the rights of our citizens abroad, and gloriously illustrated American honor. It has asserted, with eminent impartiality, the just claims of every section, and has dared, at all times and under all circumstances, to be faithful to the constitution. We, therefore, proclaim our unqualified approbation of its measures and policy, and our unabated confidence and regard for our honored fellow citizen who stands at its head. And we commend the name of Franklin Pierce to the approaching Democratic National Convention for re-nomination to the office of President of the United States, believing that, in a crisis like the present, the surest guarantee for the safety and success of the future is to be found in the comprehensive statesmanship and unfaltering fidelity to duty, which have been so thoroughly tested and approved in the past."

How Swindlers are punished in England.

Sir Jno. D. Paul and his partners, Messrs. Strahan and Bates, who were for many years leading London Bankers, failed some time since and disclosed that they had, when pressed for money, disposed of securities placed in their hands on deposit, and applied the money to their own necessities. The last arrival from Europe brings intelligence of the trial and conviction of these persons, and that the sentence pronounced upon them is 14 years transportation.

This is the way criminals are dealt with in England. The higher their station, the surer and more inevitable their doom. Sir John D. Paul, says the New York Herald, was a baronet, a magistrate, a leading member of the church and of several religious and charitable societies; his connections, as well as those of his partners, were highly respectable and influential. Yet they have received the same punishments as if they had been the lowest criminals of London. It is justice to England to concede that her laws are impartially administered, and that the noble and the peasant, when they violate these laws, suffer the same penalty. Unfortunately this cannot be said of the United States.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

SHOWING THEIR CAPACITY.—A number of the officers recently put on the reserved and retired lists in the navy, are loud in their complaints against the Naval Board and the Government for depriving them of their living. Some, however, are determined to show the Government that they have the energy and ability to take care of themselves, and are seeking in private employments the active service the Government withholds. Lieut. Avery, we see it announced, has obtained the command of one of the best clipper ships sailing out of the port of New York, with a salary of $4,000, instead of $1,500 which he got from the Government. This is better than complaints against a law which probably will not be altered, however loud the clamor. In some individual instances the decision of the Naval Board doubtless operates severely & unjustly, but these are just the instances which will be able to take care of themselves.

GENERAL QUITMAN.—The Jackson Mississippian, of the 16th instant, thus notices the arrival of Gen. Quitman at the State capital:

"The distinguished member elect to Congress from the fifth district reached our city yesterday evening. The democracy welcomed his arrival by a salute of guns, in honor of his visit and his recent glorious triumph."

☞ Judge Vespasian Ellis has resumed the editorship of the "American Organ" at Washington City.

From the Manchester Examiner, Oct. 27.

How a War would affect England's Manufacturers.

Are we, or are we not, in danger of a war with the United States of North America? This is a question which has just been raised by two singular articles in the leading columns of the Times and the Morning Post, both of which journals are known to be in close, if not confidential, connexion with the Palmerston administration. One of the chief daily contributors to the columns of the Times is a member of the government, and from that cause, probably, quite as much as from any influence or status he may have acquired as a representative of Kidderminster in the House of Commons, has won for himself a seat on a Treasury Bench. The Morning Post, for several years, has been notoriously the organ of Lord Palmerston, and from this fact has derived a fictitious importance, due neither to the position it holds among the metropolitan press, nor to its merits as a daily mouth-piece of public opinion.

On these grounds, it may fairly be taken for granted, that whenever such announcements as those which have this week been made through the medium of these journals take the public by surprise, the government has at least certified the facts, if it has not actually suggested, the tone which characterizes their formal communication.

On Thursday last the Times, in an article saturated with that reckless and bullying spirit which it invariably assumes towards the American people and their government, proclaimed to the world that preparations are in progress for a powerful demonstration of force on the other side of the Atlantic. The English government, we are told, is omitting no opportunity of reinforcing the West India squadron, and thus interposing a powerful fleet between this country and the North American continent. No formal disclosure is made of the specific causes for a presumed rupture with the United States; but the public is led to infer that American designs on Cuba, or the mad enterprises of some portion of her fillibustering citizens in other directions, are on the eve of precipitating a quarrel between this country and the government at Washington. The American people are so free that they will not be controlled by a government of their own creating, and *therefore it is, says the Times, that we are about to assume a defensive attitude on their coasts, to resist their lawless enterprizes, and overwhelm their wild and desperate schemes.*—Not one word is said throughout the article on any other subject of difference between the two governments than the threatened fillibustering expeditions against Cuba or the anarchial States of Central America. The alleged misunderstanding or quarrel between the government of the United States and our own is represented as resting entirely on these grounds, and a column of the fiercest invective is poured forth in vindication of the policy we are about to enforce for the protection of the outraged rights of nations. If the object of the Times had been to provoke those very passions which are most likely to lead to war with the American people, it could not have found language more suited to so fiend-like a purpose. To fling such a tissue of foul abuse in the face of civilized people would be enough of itself to raise a storm of indignation calculated to blow whatever elements of strife may be in prospect into irreconcilable vehemence. No fillibustering fire-brand of the press in America ever condescended to the coarse vituperation which the Times hazards with such unscrupulous audacity. And the object of all this *brutum fulmen* is deliberately to mislead and deceive public opinion in this country as to the real source of the danger that threatens our relations with the United States. *We are the aggressors, not the Americans.* The Times has raised a cloud of dust to cover the real cause of all the difficulties that are likely to embroil us with the American government or people. The quarrel is a serious one, and the chances of its becoming much more serious will be greatly aggravated by the insulting and wanton bravado with which the Times has striven to exasperate the Americans. The government, no doubt, has felt this, and, accordingly, Lord Palmerston has made haste to meet the natural anxiety of the public for more information by authorizing the Morning Post to communicate a more authentic version of the grounds on which the differences between the two governments have arisen. The tone, however, on which Lord Palmerston's journal descants on the pending rupture is not calculated to allay the apprehensions which have been created by the vague declamation of the Times.

We have had ample experience of *the overbearing and dictatorial superciliousness invariably assumed by Lord Palmerston in his administration of our foreign policy*, and we are not without our fears that, in the present critical conjuncture, he may display more boldness than discretion in the pending dispute with the American government. *That dispute has originated in a distinct violation by the British minister at Washington of the constitutional laws of the United States* It is not the lawless aggression, threatened or actual, of American citizens on Cuba, that has precipitated the quarrel, but the attempt made by British emissaries engaged and authorized by Mr. Crampton, our ambassador to the United States, to enlist American citizens on American soil as soldiers in the British army. The laws of the United States distinctly prohibit this species of enlistment, and yet, in violation of these laws, a regularly organized system of enlistments was planned and carried into effect, with the cognizance and complicity of the British ambassador at Washington. The American government arrested one of these agents, *and it was proved on his trial that Crampton was a party to and a principal in the whole proceedings.* It is understood that the American President has demanded the recall of Mr. Crampton on these grounds; and, as Mr. Crampton was only the representative of the British cabinet, his withdrawal would be tantamount to a confession on the part of the British government of a wilful violation of the laws and constitution of the United States. This is the cause of the quarrel as it stands; we know nothing of the reply which has been made by the British government to this requisition of the American President, but the infraction of the laws of one sovereign State by the representative of another is an offence that could not be disregarded by the chief of the executive, responsible for the maintainance and enforcement of the laws of his country.

Lord Palmerston has sent what the Morning Post calls a formidable fleet to Bermuda, and we are on the eve, to all appearances, of a great complication that may eventuate in disaster. Nothing could tend to arouse the national susceptibilities of the American people more effectually than a bullying demonstration of our naval power on their coasts at such a juncture We are loth to believe that war between two such nations can be hatched out of such a paltry squabble. But when we see the tone in which such a possibility is met by the Times, and the rancorous malignity with which such an occasion is seized for inflaming international animosities; and with the evidence before us of the determination of the government to carry matters with a high hand, we are not without some misgivings as to the result. Vague and incomplete as the information now before the public may be as to the actual state of our relations with the American government, we are all the more on that account apprehensive of the fatal consequences to which we may be committed before the public opinion has the power to pronounce a judgment on the question in dispute. We will not take for granted what both the Times and the Morning Post treat as the almost certain issue. But what a monstrous reflection upon our boasted government of public opinion is the fact that, at this moment, we may have been actually committed to war with the United States without even any definite cognizance of the causes which have led to such a calamity! *A war with America would be desolation to every interest in Lancashire*; and surely it behooves the organized representatives of those interests to make known to the government the fearful suspense and anxiety which have been aroused by the sudden disclosure of the dangers that overhang us. *Will the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Association remain silent or inactive while secret diplomacy is perhaps signing the death-warrant for years of our social and civic prosperity?*

CURIOUS RUSSIAN CUSTOM.—On Whit-Monday and the following Sunday, there is a great promenade in the summer gardens, namely, the exhibition of brides. The Russian tradesmen, on these days, expose their marriageable daughters in order to marry them, or as they term it, to give them away. Under the trees of the principal Alley are two long rows of gaily dressed girls, packed close together, like the pipes of an organ. Behind each stands the match-maker, and the third row the mothers and other female relatives. Through this double row the spectators and wife-seeking Russians slowly walk The latter notice any face that pleases them, and the match-maker belonging to it. The exhibition lasts till a late hour.

Gen. Rusk has been re-elected United States Senator from Texas.

From the Washington Union.

Conversation with a Know-Nothing.—No. 1.

Democrat. You tell me that your party is called the American party. Why do you give it this name?

Know-Nothing. Because "foreign influence has become the bane of our republic," and because we desire to "unite Americans for the purpose of ruling America."

Democrat. It is a good name; but have you ever reflected that you really proscribe one million and a half native-American citizens because they belong to the Catholic Church? Authentic estimates show that that number of American citizens are attached to that religious persuasion.

Know-Nothing. I had not thought of that.

Democrat. And do you ever think that you are just as determined in your opposition to every American belonging to the democratic party, and to every American belonging to the old whig party, who does not belong to your order?

Know-Nothing. That is so. I had forgotten that.

Democrat. And so you begin your exclusive Americanism; you begin to "rule America with Americans" by virtually disfranchising, so far as your order can do so, millions of native-born citizens, voters and non-voters; because you will perceive that when you establish a religious test you not only proscribe an adult male, but you affix a stigma upon his wife and his children at the same time.

Know-Nothing. But the idea of "ruling America with Americans" is founded in the holiest sentiment of patriotism, and it is because old parties, particularly the democratic party, have gone so far in flattering and coaxing the foreigners, that we believe it full time to organize a thorough American party.

Democrat. You refer to the democratic party as most in the habit of flattering and coaxing the foreign and the adopted citizen. Will you tell me what party you belonged to before you became a know-nothing?

Know-Nothing. I have all my life been a democrat up to the moment when I became a member of the American order.

Democrat. Now, will you tell me what party that was which placed in nomination a candidate for the presidency only three years ago, and which based one of its chief appeals to the voters of the United States upon the allegation that the democracy were opposed to the Catholic persuasion, and that their candidate was in favor not only of the adopted citizen, but most liberally disposed towards the Catholic Church?

Know-Nothing. That was the whig party, and you, of course, refer to General Scott; but still you must admit that the democratic party has been more consistent in appealing to the adopted citizens than any other party.

Democrat. I can admit no such thing. I frankly acknowledge that the principles of the democratic party are well calculated to attract the ardent support of the adopted citizen, and to arouse the sensibilities of the foreigner when he first lands upon our shores, and are so liberal and so comprehensive that every man who has suffered from the oppression of the Old World, or who looks to the elevation of the masses in the New, instinctively unites himself to that party.

Know-Nothing. It matters not how it has come about, we are resolved to put an end to that state of things which has made the democratic party, more than the whig party, and more than any other party, a foreign party more than an American party.

Democrat. Why is the democratic party a foreign party? Can you point me to a single great measure originated or advocated by the democracy which entitle it to the appellation of being a foreign party? Begin at the beginning. Was the purchase of Louisiana by Jefferson an evidence that the democratic party has been committed to foreign prejudices?—Did, or do, Americans or foreigners reap the incalculable advantages of that acquisition? Will you tell me that the annexation of Texas, or the acquisition of California, is an evidence that the democratic party is a foreign party? Are the tariff of 1840, the repeal of the bankrupt law, the annihilation of the Bank of the United States, proofs of such a tendency? These are among the monuments of democratic progress, and do you find in any one of them a pretext for the allegation which you make?

Know-Nothing. I do not refer to measures so much as men.

Democrat. Let us come to men then. Will you be so good as to point out the adopted citizens whom the democratic party has elected to office, that party which you say is constantly flattering and coaxing the foreigners? Will you please point me to the Catholic who has been elected to office by the democratic party, to the Catholic or naturalized citizen who has been elected governor of a State, member of Congress, senator, &c., &c.

Know-Nothing. I confess your question is new to me, and, now that I think of it, there are very few, either Catholic or adopted citizens, whom the democratic party has elected to office.

Democrat. And, now, if you will go with me and take up the muster-rolls which contain the names of the gallant men who fought in the first and second wars for our independence, and also of those who fought in the late war with Mexico, and then take up the Blue Book, which records the names of the officers of the general government at Washington, and at the custom-houses, and post offices, and other offices throughout the country, you will perceive that while foreigners and adopted citizens have been found by thousands in the ranks of the American army whenever the honor of the country has been involved, comparatively very few are to be found on those lists which contain the names of the office-holders of the federal government; and the same thing may be said with equal thruth of the officers of the respective State governments.

Know-nothing. But you are certainly wrong in reference to persons holding office under the present administration. Gen. Zollicoffer, of Tennessee, who is famous as a man of intelligence and honor, and who is one of the leaders of the American party has made a prodigious speech which has gone very far to convert many to our order. In this speech, I find that he says "that seventenths of our army officers and soldiers are said to be foreigners, a fourth of the sailors in our navy, and 3,321 out of 4,303 officers in the various departments of the general government in 1854." How is this?

Democrat. As to the number of officers in the army and navy who are adopted citizens, I suppose Gen. Zollicoffer himself knows that all such are exceptions to a very general rule; and, if he is the intelligent man you say he is, I presume he will not consider it an evidence of doubtful patriotism that foreigners are willing to fight and die for this country in the ranks of the army and navy. A list of the birthplaces of persons employed in the various offices of the public service in Washington and elsewhere presents the following extraordinary contradiction of Gen. Zollicoffer's other figures: Take the office-holders of all grades paid out of the revenues of the United States, beginning with the Secretary of State, and running down to the smallest post office in the country, including every department of the general government, and you will find that out of 4,476 persons employed in these offices but 469 were born abroad. It may be well for me to say to you that this statement is based upon a report prepared from the official records at Washington by the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

Know-nothing. I have got tired of the constant reference of the democratic papers to foreigners fighting the battles of our country, and of course you could not overlook it. Nearly all our armies have been composed in a great part of native-born citizens.

Democrat. Then you forget the fact presented in the very last war in which we have been engaged, that of Mexico. When General Taylor lay with his army on the American side of the Rio Grande, where he fought the first battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, his troops were almost entirely composed of adopted citizens. You cannot forget that at that time the native-American party, the seed from which your present order has sprung, existed in Philadelphia; and if you will turn to the files of the native-American order, the Philadelphia Daily Sun, of that day, you will find various predictions that when these "Catholic foreigners" were led into Mexico, they would desert in a body at the first sight of the Catholic cross held up before their eyes by the Mexican priests. The danger of enlisting foreigners in our army was largely descanted upon, and the government was bitterly blamed for allowing it to be done. History tells the rest of the story. From that day to the battle of Buena Vista, on the one line, and to the capture of the Halls of the Montezumas on the other, crowds of adopted citizens fought under the American flag against the Catholic government of Mexico, and rescued from that government, as a new theatre upon which American institutions and the Protestant religion should hereafter flourish, the fair and lovely region of California.

Know-nothing. You refer to the Protestant religion. There is one thing in which you democrats, without seeming to know it, make a great mistake, and that is the custom of underrating the Protestant sentiment, so deeply seated in the American mind, of hostility to the aggressions of the Catholic Church, and particularly to the temporal power exercised by the Pope of Rome over the members of that church.

Democrat. I should be sorry to agree with you, that the democracy underrate what you call "this deep-seated sentiment," because I think the manner in which we treat that public sentiment shows very high confidence in the intelligence of the American masses. I admit, at the start, that hostility to the Church of Rome has for hundreds of years been the cause of frequent excitements in different countries, but I believe that in all the excesses which this feeling has given rise to, nothing has been more discreditable to the human character (considering our advanced civilization) than the excitement which now prevails throughout this republic on that subject. The democratic party, as you are well aware, rarely stops to count the cost when once convinced that it is right. You allege that the Pope of Rome exercises almost unlimited sway over the Catholic mind in this country?

Know-Nothing. And I will prove to you, by recent occurrences, that the Pope of Rome does exercise a vast power over the Catholic mind. I give you the following proof:

"The people of Piedmont, the other day, feeling the oppressive weight of the vast property which the Bishops of the Romish Church had collected together in that small kingdom, passed a law sequestrating the whole church property, amounting to 8,000,000, and giving it into the hands of the civil authorities, and the king of Sardinia approved the law. On the 22d of January, of the present year, Pope Pius the Ninth issued an allocution, which is precisely the same style his predecessor treated Magna Charta; he cancelled, abrogated, and annulled the law; 'and we *reprove*,' says the Pope, 'and *condemn*, not only all the decrees already issued by that government upon the rights and the authority of the general of churches and the Holy See, but likewise the objectionable law proposed, and we declare all these acts to be entirely worthless and invalid.'"

Democrat. I perceive you have been reading Mr. Ullman's speech delivered at Troy, New York, on the 23d of October last.

Know-Nothing. Well, if I have, I will be obliged to you for answering the fact which has been so forcibly presented in proof of the assertion I have made.

Democrat. I will answer it, and I think satisfactorily. You, of course, remember that in Great Britain there is an institution known as "Church and State." You know, also, that the established church of that kingdom, which is the Episcopal Church of our own country, is supported in part by revenues extracted from the Catholics of Ireland, who are compelled to pay tithes to their English oppressors for the support of this Episcopal Church—a church to which they are not attached, but to which they are conscientiously opposed; and thus they are compelled not only to contribute to the maintenance of an aristocratic ecclesiastical nobility who are attached to the established church, but at the same time to support their own pastors. Would it not be a most unjust thing to hold the Episcopal church of the United States responsible for the conduct of the high church of Great Britain? and do you not think that Mr. Ullman and yourself have gone out the way for the purpose of holding the Catholics of the United States responsible for the act of the Pope, (on a matter *within* the jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and not affecting political obligations,) supposing what you have quoted to be correct in reference to the King of Sardinia? I might go on multiplying instances to show that if this rule is carried out the Protestant Church in the United States would be constantly held responsible for the injustice of those who call themselves Protestants in the Old World.

Know-Nothing. Why, Mr. Brownson, one of the leading oracles of the Catholic Church, has admitted this temporory power of the Pope.

Democrat. Now, you perceive you are directly running into the same error from which I have just rescued you. I might as well quote Dr. Pusey, and judge of Protestantism from reading his celebrated tract number 90, as to judge of Catholicism from Brownson, and you ought to remember that Mr. Brownson has appeared in a late letter, in which he disavows the doctrine of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, and corrects his former asseveration. In support of my opinion, however, I refer to the celebrated response from the principal bishoprics of Europe, aud from the council of Catholic bishops at Baltimore, and also to the opinion of Bishop Spaulding, of Kentucky, to show that such a thing as allegiance to the Pope in temporal matters is a practical absurdity. The very last instance shows that these doctrines are not abandoned. I now quote from an address issued by the Catholic archbishop and bishops of the province of St. Louis at the late provincial council held at Cincinnati:

"Unwillingly do we allude to the frivolous and unworthy pretexts which are alleged by the enemies of the church in justification of their hostility. You are held up to the suspicions and hatred of your fellow-citizens as persons holding doctrines and recognising principles incompatible with your obligations as citizens of this republic. We need not tell you, brethren, that the church imposes upon you no obligations incompatible with your allegiance to the government under which you live, or that your religious principles are the best guarantee your country can have that hereafter, as heretofore, you will be found faithful to your duties as citizens, while you are jealous of your obligations as Christians. You know that all power is from God; that society is constituted as a divine basis; that every offence against the laws of your country is an offence against God; and that, consequently, you are to obey, not only for the purpose of avoiding the punishment which the magistrate inflicts on the transgressor, but from the higher motive of conscience. Nor is this obligation weakened or frustrated of its effect by the paramount obligation of observing the divine law. You know that while rendering to Cæsar what is Cæsar's, you must give to God what he necessarily demands. All who profess the Christian religion acknowledge this principle. But while others are left to the suggestions of their own individual conscience, or to the direction of some purely human tribunal, to ascertain what conscience requires in the event of a real or apparent collision between their duties as citizens and as Christians, you have an authority to guide you which the promises of Christ show to be a certain means of avoiding mistake, and which, even to those who do not recognise its divine character, must, if calmly reviewed, be regarded as safer than the dictates of the individual reason, and more worthy of confidence than any other tribunal on earth.

"It is only by an entire misrepresentation of these principles, and by confounding things essentially different, that the enemies of the Church can represent her as hostile to the well-being of society, or her children as unworthy of the blessings of civil liberty. The exploded calumny of a divided allegiance, which alone, it is said, Catholics can, consistently with their principles, give the government of their country, is now seriously renewed, as if it had not already been refuted by every kind of argument, as well as by the testimony of history and experience. We are modified to be obliged to refute a charge which argues extreme ignorance or extreme malice in those who prefer. We owe no temporal allegiance to the Bishop of Rome. We recognise in the government under which we live the power established by God for the regulation of society, supreme in all that concerns the civil order, and always to be obeyed, whenever its requirements are not obviously opposed to the law of God."

Know-nothing. You have made a long speech, which I will answer with a short extract from General Lafayette, who said in a letter, written during the revolutionary war, "If ever the liberties of this country are destroyed, it will be by the Roman Catholic priests!"

Democrat. And I will answer that quotation by telling you that you have been imposed upon; that it is a gross forgery; that Jared Sparks, the biographer of Washington, has appeared in a letter, in which he proves conclusively that General Lafayette used this quotation as an extract from another letter, and used it not to approve but to disapprove it; and if it needed anything more to establish its falsity, I might add that General Lafayette was himself a member of the Catholic Church. But why should you appeal to such prejudices as these and such means as these, when you know that in many of the States your order has solemnly repudiated all responsibility for the doctrines you have been deliberately advocating?

Know-nothing. I do not conceive myself bound by the action of the councils of those States.

Democrat. Then you belong to a party which differs in one of its essential principles; which professes in one part of the country to be liberal and tolerant to the Catholics, and in another undertakes to persecute and proscribe them after the fashion of the olden times.

Know-nothing. I assert that, notwithstanding the declaration of the councils you have alluded to, the practice of the American order is that of unexceptionable hostility to the principles of the Catholic Church.

Democrat. True, and what a confession you have made to me in this! You assert that the profession, the pledge, the solemn declaration of your own brothers, your own friends, your own confederates, is a falsehood and a cheat. You assert that their proclamation of liberality to the Catholic is a fraud.—Now I will say that none of the old parties have ever yet been thus publicly convicted of tampering with the feelings and the supposed credulity of the American people.

Know-nothing. Well, if we needed authority and precedents for this, we could find it in the acts of the Jesuits, who, with all their seeming sanctity and avoidance of politics, are constantly taking part in party struggles, and managing nominations and conventions.

Democrat. And you believe this too! Now, let me put a series of questions to you, which I intend as home questions. Who are the leading abolitionists of the United States? Who are the men that keep alive the dissensions between the North and the South? Who are the men that rail upon the people of the slave States? Who are the men that preach discord from the pulpit? Who are the men that make politics paramount to religion, and who lead in the division of Christian churches? To what denominations did the three thousand preachers who protested against the passage of the Nebraska bill belong? Who are the men that have drawn temperance into politics? Who are the men who seek to elevate the black to a social level with the whites? Answer me fairly. Can you lay your hand upon a single Catholic who has appeared in any of these politico-religious demonstrations?

Know-nothing. I admit that I am unable to name any Catholic who has done so.

Democrat. And yet you have just now made a sweeping charge upon the Jesuits, which you are manifestly unable to sustain, and not only to sustain, but you are compelled to admit that almost the same charge you make against them is true of others.

Anti-Know Nothing Nominations for Commissioners of Wilmington.

STEPHEN D. WALLACE,
Dr. J. D. BELLAMY,
JOHN DAWSON,
T. C. MILLER,
THOMAS H. HOWEY,
D. A. LAMONT,
JOHN A. TAYLOR.

☞ *ELECTION the third Thursday in December, the 20th day.*

☞ "The whole press of Philadelphia are out in favor of Hoofland's German Bitters, as they are prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson. We are glad to record the success of this valuable remedy for dyspepsia, as we believe it supplies a desideratum in the medical world long needed. The wretched imitators and counterfeiters have withdrawn their nostrums from the market, and the public are spared from the danger of swallowing poisonous mixtures in lieu of the real Bitters."—*Herald.*

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists.

Nov. 27.—[t8D d&w.

MARRIED,

In this town, at the Catholic Church, onthe 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, a. m., by the Rev. Thos Murphy, Mr. JNO. JUDGE, of New York, to Miss MARY F. FOX, of Charleston, S. C.

In this county, on the 15th inst., by John B. Croom, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM R. BRINSON to Miss ELIZABETH J. BRINSON, all of this county.

In Cumberland county, on the 26th inst., by Rev. D. D. McBryde, Mr. K. M. MURCHISON, of this town, to Miss KATE WILLIAMS, of Cumberland.

DIED,

In Bladen County, on the 17th inst., DILLARD ELMORE, son of Bryant and Sarah Jane Elmore, aged 3 years, 7 months and 12 days.

"The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

In Sampson county, on Sunday, the 18th inst., Mr. NATHAN W. JOHNSON, in the 36th year of his age.

Mr. Johnson has been a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church about 13 years. He was afflicted for several months, and sank gradually to his grave. Bearing his afflictions with patience and Christian fortitude, he fell asleep in the confidence of a better and brighter state of existence, leaving behind him a wife and six children and a large circle of friends. His life being virtuous, and his faith being strong in his last days, his friends feel assured that their loss is his gain. COM.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Nov. 24—Brig Ellen Hayden, Howard, from Havana, to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with fruit. On the passage James Sharpe, (colored) cook, of Providence, R. I., died of consumption.

25—Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Isabelle Thompson, Corson, from Philadelphia, to George Harriss; with coal.

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

26—Schr. Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River to Petteway & Pritchett; with naval stores.

Steamer Sun, Jones, from Fayetteville, to W. H. Marsh.

Nov. 26.—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer James R. Grist, Morris, from Cypress, to A. D. Cazaux.

Nov. 27—Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Barque E. Churchill, Blake, from Gibraltar, to master.

CLEARED.

Nov. 24—Br. Brig Onward, Tibbetts, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber, &c.

Schr. Marine, Powell, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

26—Schr. Lilly, Francis, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. David Faust, Robbins, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Schr. Mary Isabella, Darrington, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with cotton, naval stores, &c.

Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, for White Hall, by George Harriss.

Nov. 27—Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Brig Pacific, Fuller, for South America, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

Nov. 27—Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Alden, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Nov. 29—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

GOLDSBORO' LOTS FOR SALE.

SEVERAL fine building lots in the flourishing town of Goldsboro', on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, may be had by calling on WM. PRIVETT.
Goldsboro', N. C., Nov. 30th.—[13-1m.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE,
WARRENTON, N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on Wednesday, the 16th of January, 1856.

A regular and thorough course of study has been adopted, in order to graduation. In addition to the usual English branches, we are prepared to give instruction in the Ancient and Modern Languages. In the department of Music, instruction will be furnished on the Harp, Piano, Melodeon, Guitar, and in *Musical Composition* and Vocal Music. In the department of Fine Arts, every attention is paid to Drawing, in all its varieties, Oil and Grecian Painting, Landscape Painting in Crayon, Wax Work, Embroidery, Fancy Work, &c. The professors and teachers will strive to render their respective departments highly interesting and improving, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of their pupils. The President and his lady have control of the domestic department, and will be especially careful to afford the Boarders every attention and comfort necessary to render the College a pleasant home. The healthfulness of Warrenton and its accessibility render it a safe and convenient place to which persons may send their children to acquire an education. Our charges are as low as can be afforded in institutions of similar advantages.—Payments one-half in advance, and no deduction after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness. For particulars, address REV. T. S. CAMPBELL,
Nov. 30, 1855.—13-tf President.

VARIETY AND EXCELLENCE.

THE largest assortment of Umbrellas is always to be found at the Emporium, and we sell them at lower prices than any other house in town.

SHEPARD & MYERS,
Nov. 30th. Hat & Cap Emporium.

BEAVER FELT HATS.

MISSES' and Infants' White Beaver Felt Hats. A small lot for sale at very low figures to close out.
Nov. 30th. SHEPARD & MYERS.

GENTS' HEAD WEAR.

WE have opened at our Emporium a large and elegant stock of Gents' Winter soft dress business and traveling Hats—all the fashionable colors—with a splendid assortment of new styles of Caps. Come and make your selection, at the Hat and Cap Emporium.
Nov 30th SHEPARD & MYERS.

NOTICE.

I SHALL be compelled to enforce the collection of all claims due me as Administrator of James H. Jerman, dec'd., unless settled by the first day of January next. Heavy liabilities will not admit of further indulgence.
Nov. 30th.—[13-5t. WM. J. HOUSTON, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

THE first Annual Fair of the Sampson County Agricultural Society, will be held in Clinton, on Thursday, the 6th of December. WM. KIRBY,
Nov. 30th.—[13-1t. Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

By M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

TRUST SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST TO US, EXecuted for certain purposes therein specified, by James E. Metts, of the County of Brunswick, we will expose to public sale, at the Plantation known as the Roane Plantation, in the county above mentioned, on the 18th day of December next, all the perishable personal property mentioned in said trust, consisting of FARMING TOOLS of every description, COOPERS' and BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, CORN, FODDER, HORSES, 15 or 16 valuable MULES, 1 fine young JACK, 5 years old next spring; 8 good ROAD WAGONS and GEAR, 2 CARTS, 1 pair large TIMBER WHEELS, STOCK of HOGS, SHEEP of select breed, and about 50 HEAD OF CATTLE, of the Durham breed, among them are several fine BULLS. The Sheep are of the imported Oxfordshire or Leicester, said to be the best blood in the United States. 1 pair fine match HORSES, well broke, and gentle. 1 fine FAMILY CARRIAGE and HARNESS. 1 BUGGY and HARNESS, and many other articles not mentioned above. Sixty-five likely and valuable NEGROES of both sexes—among them are several Coopers, three Distillers, and one first-rate Carpenter; one TURPENTINE STILL and Fixtures

At the same time and place we will sell the PLANTATION, and the Steamboats FAIRY and ELIZA or UNION, four FLATS, one of 900, one of 700, one of 650, and the other of 550 barrels capacity; two FERRY FLATS, two YAWLS. Also, 3,000 acres of CHOICE PINE LAND in South Carolina, with a Turpentine Still and fixtures thereon, and on which there are some 10 Tasks of Turpentine Boxes in operation.

Terms of sale—on the Lands—will be one and two years; on the perishable and personal property, for sums over one hundred dollars, six months' credit. Notes, with two or more approved securities, with interest from the day of sale, will in every case be required before the property is removed or titles changed. Terms on the Boats will be made known at the sale.

The sale will be continued from day to day till all is sold.

DAVID D. ALLEN,
JAS. H. PRITCHETT,
Nov. 14, 1855.—59-ts Trustees.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKKELEN, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style.
Saw Mills of every variety.
Mining Machinery and Pumps.
Grist and Flour Mills complete.
Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels.
Rice Field Pumps and Engines.
Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crushers.
Rice Threshers.
Shingle Machines.
Shafting, Hangers and Pullies.
Cotton Gins and Gearing.
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns.
Brass do do do do
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers.
Flue and Plain Cylinder Boilers.
Blacksmiths' Work of all kinds.
Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

The Establishment having been reorganized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT being in charge of men of talent and experience, I have no hesitation in saying, that the work hereafter turned out shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK always done without delay; and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such, to give me the preference, without regard to expense of sending the same from a distance.

Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C. A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Oct. 15th.—[34-tf.

NIXON'S HOUSE,
[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S,]
West Side Railroad, Goldsboro', N. C.

THIS EXTENSIVE AND WELL-KNOWN PUBlic Establishment has been purchased and was re-opened by the subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Central Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with new furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons, foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style by orderly, obliging and well-trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

Which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest, of the subscriber to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.
Aug. 17, 1855.—294-1y H. R. NIXON.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING,

40 BOXES OF R. GORDON & CO'S. CELEBRATED Preserved Peaches, Pears, Damsons, Quinces, Blackberries, Pine Apples, Green gage Marmalade, Cranberry Sauce, Crab Apple, Red Currant, and Pine Apple Jellies; Raspberry, Strawberry, and Blackberry Jams. 7 cases Preserved Ginger, and Chow-Chow, (Fresh Importation.)—500 boxes Sardines, whole, half, and quarters.

A large and fresh lot of RAISINS, whole, half and quarter boxes; also, fresh Currants and Figs and Citron; 20 bxs Cheese, English Dairy and Goshen; fresh lot of Butter; 40 bags Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee. For sale by
Nov. 8th. WM. L. S. TOWNSHEND.

PERIODICALS.

HUNT'S Merchants' Magazine, for November; The Eclectic Magazine, for November; Litttell's Living Age, for this week; Latest Nos of the Albion, Harper, Graham, New York Journal, Leslie's Gazette, Chamber's Journal, Blackwood and the Four Reviews, Arthur's Home Magazine, London Lancet, Peterson's National Magazine, Harpers' Story Books, Ballou's Dollar Monthly, London Punch, Notions, New York Herald, Pictorial Flag, Police Gazette, Prenological Journal, Water Cure Journal, Citizen, &c., on hand and for sale at
Nov. 15. S. W. WHITAKER'S.

A CARD.

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, THE WHOLEsale and Retail business of the WILMINGTON GRANARY will be conducted at the store formerly occupied by WM. A. GWYER, corner of Princess and Water streets, at which place will be kept a constant supply of CORN, MEAL, HOMMONY, OATS, PEAS, HORSE and COW FOOD.

☞ Persons convenient to the Mill, can get their supplies there. D. DuPRE, JR.
Successor to T. Smith & Co.
Wilmington, N. C., July 24, 1855.

COAL! COAL!

126 TONS BEST RED ASH COAL, received per Schr. Henry Nutt from Philadelphia. For sale low by
Nov. 23d, 1855. T. C. WORTH.

MOLASSES.

36 HHDS. SUPERIOR MOLASSES, direct from Surinam, for sale by GEO. HOUSTON. (n23)

SUGAR.

20 BBLS. BRIGHT PORTORICO SUGAR, for sale by
n23 GEO. HOUSTON.

CANDLES.

70 BOXES SPERM, ADAMANTINE and PRESSED TALLOW CANDLES, just received, for sale by
N23 GEO. HOUSTON.

SOAP FACTORY.

THE undersigned having purchased the SOAP AND CANDLE FACTORY from Messrs. Smith & McRae, and formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the same, offer the most favorable inducement to the trade for the supply of SOAP AND CANDLES of their own manufacture, of a superior quality. They will guarantee their Soaps, both soft and hard, to be equal, and at prices as low as can be bought in any other market. Their Candles will be found equal to the hardest mould Tallow Candles from any Factory in the country. They respectfully solicit the patronage of the trade, and families of the town.

GREASE, GREASE.—The highest market price will be paid for GREASE; or taken in exchange for Soap or Candles. Families in town would do well to save their *Grease* and exchange it for Soap.

MILES CONTIN,
Nov. 3, 1855.—[50- JOHN GAFFORD.

The Marion Star, Goldsboro' Tribune, Raleigh Standard, and Fayetteville Carolinian will copy 3 months, and send bills to this office immediately for payment.

J. R. RESTON,
Wine Merchant, and Dealer in all kinds of Liquors, Fancy Groceries and Italian Goods.

No. 15 Market St., two doors below Commercial Bank,

IS now opening his stock of the above articles; and as they have been bought from importers, and some imported by myself, they will be sold low for *cash*, or equal to cash, unless some contract to the contrary. Also, agent for an Albany Ale Brewery.

☞ Orders from abroad, by persons not known to me, must be attended with good City reference.
Nov. 8th.—[d&wtf.

JUST RECEIVED.

BLEACHED COTTONS;
FAST COL'D. PINK;
RED AND WHITE FLANNEL;
NEGRO AND BED BLANKETS;
FRENCH MERINOES;
KID GLOVES;
COLLARS AND UNDER SHIRTS.
For sale cheap by HEDRICK & RYAN.
Nov. 24th

P. R. SUGAR.—10 hhds. for sale by
GEO. HOUSTON.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	23	@	25	Naval Stores,			
Beef Cattle,				Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00	*Virgin dip.	0 00	@	2 52
Bricks, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00	Yellow dip.	3 15	@	3 25
Candles, ℔ lb.				Hard.	0 00	@	2 00
Tallow	16	@	17	Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	2 25
Adamantine	28	@	30	do., in order		@	2 50
Sperm	35	@	50	Pitch	do... 1 75	@	0 00
Coffee, ℔ lb.				Rosin, No. 1	1 50	@	2 25
Java	16	@	18	do. No. 2	1 35	@	1 37½
Laguayra	13	@	14	do. No. 3	0 00	@	1 20
Rio	11½	@	13	Sp'ts Turp.,			
St. Domingo	12	@	14	℔ gallon	00	@	42½
Cotton, ℔ lb	8	@	8¼	Varnish, ℔ gal,	20	@	30
Corn Meal,				Oils, ℔ gallon.			
℔ bush	95	@	1 00	Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Domestics,				Linseed, raw	1 05	@	1 10
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8	do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17	Whale	95	@	1 10
Eggs, ℔ doz.	25	@	28	Potatoes,			
Empty Barrels, each,				Sweet, ℔ bush	50	@	60
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 00	Irish, do	00	@	0 00
Feathers, ℔ lb.	45	@	50	do. ℔ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Fish, ℔ bbl.,				Provisions, ℔ lb.			
Mullets	5 00	@	6 00	N. C. Bacon,			
Mac'rel, No 1	00 00	@	00 00	Hams	14	@	16
do. No. 2	00 00	@	00 00	Middlings	15	@	00
do. No. 3	6 00	@	6 50	Shoulders	13	@	13½
do. No. 4	3 50	@	4 00	Hog round	00	@	15
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00	Western Bacon.			
Herrings, East	4 00	@	5 00	Middlings	13½	@	14
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@	6 00	Shoulders	12	@	12½
do. do. cut,			none	N. C. Lard	14	@	15
Dry Cod,				West'n do	13½	@	14
℔ cwt	5 00	@	0 00	Butter	23	@	28
Flour, ℔ bbl.,				Cheese	11½	@	12½
N. C. brands	9 62½	@	10 50	Pork, Mess, ℔			
Grain, ℔ bush.				bbl	24 00	@	24 50
Corn	82½	@	90	do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Oats	00	@	40	Beef, Mess.	00 00	@	19 00
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00	do. Fulton Market.	00 00	@	00 00
Pease, Cow.	80	@	85	Poultry.			
do. Ground.	1 32	@	1 45	Chickens, live.	15	@	40
Rice, rough.	0 00	@	1 15	do. dead.	00	@	00
do., clean,				Turkeys, live	1 00	@	1 50
℔ lb.	0	@	5½	do. dead, ℔	00	@	00
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.				Salt,			
Eastern	0 00	@	1 17½	Alum ℔ bush.	50	@	55
N. River	00	@	90	Liverpool ℔ sack,			
Iron, ℔ lb.				ground.	1 35	@	1 40
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00	do. fine.	0 00	@	2 00
American, ref.	5½	@	00	Sugars, ℔ lb.			
do. sheer	0	@	00	Porto Rico	9½	@	9½
do. hoop	0	@	7	New Orleans	0	@	0
Swede	5½	@	00	Muscovado	7¾	@	8
Lime, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 35	Loaf & crush	10½	@	11½
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)				Clarified and Granulated.	11	@	12
Whiskey	47	@	50	Soap, ℔ lb.	5	@	8
N. E. Rum

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1855.

The Meeting Last Night in the Court House.

There was quite a gathering last night in the Court House, called by the Know-Nothing party for the purpose of asking the concurrence of the outside public in the doings of the order, in connection with our town government. It remains to be seen how far these imperial behests will be obeyed. When we got down, we found Mr. John A. Parker in the Chair, and Messrs. K. M. Murchison and F. C. Singletary secretaries, and Mr. Thos. D. Meares on the floor.

"May your father's grave be defiled," is the deepest execration that the excited oriental can utter against his enemy. To his unsophisticated feelings it expresses the very heigth and depth of outrage against the holiest sentiments, the most reverential emotions of the heart. We found Mr. Meares busily engaged in defiling the graves of his hearers' fathers, in casting dust and ashes upon the people of those lands from whom, with a shorter or longer interval, every man present had sprung. In one man's veins ran the blood of that defamed Irish race which Mr. Meares so much execrated. In another's that of the German, the Scotchman, the Swiss or the Englishman. Beneath the green sod of Ireland—in the quiet churchyards of England—in the bosom of the German Fatherland—sleep the forefathers of the American people. In heaping measureless and groundless contumely upon all these, he but defiled the graves of the nation's fathers—sought to muddy the fountains from which the great national stream took its rise. We deeply regret for the sake of good feeling—for the sake of that peace and harmony that should exist in every community, and especially in this, that Mr. Meares should have indulged in such heated denunciations of opponents, or characterised that majority of the people of North Carolina, who carried the State in August last, as everything vile and evil. It was not right to abuse the Magistrates of the County like pick pockets. It was not right—it was not worthy to refer to the dead—to haul up the memory of a deceased Solicitor of the County, to point to the Bench and accuse it of corruption. To rake up every personal feeling and political animosity against the Democratic party, while standing up as the spokesman of an order pretending to have no such animosities. If anything had been wanting to exhibit in its naked colors the *animus* of the whole affair—its bitterness—its uncharitableness, the speech of Mr. Meares would have supplied that want.

The exhibition made by Mr. Meares was painful enough in all conscience, but still he must yield the palm to Dr. F. J. Hill. In the course of an editorial experience extending over two presidential terms and embracing many heated contests, we do not recollect having read or heard anything so unjust—so unchristian—as the remarks of this gentleman. From any man they would have been bad enough, but from a gentleman standing on the verge of the grave—arrived at that advanced period of life when passion and bitterness might be supposed to have given way to feelings more appropriate to his situation—they awaken feelings of regret for which it is impossible to find expression.

A correspondent of the Herald, over the signature of "A Citizen," harped upon the word "destroy" as having been used by the Journal—the same word had been harped on in the streets. We replied calmly and moderately to that communication. We stated distinctly that there was no such word or expression in any article of the Journal, with reference to this town election. That reply has been before the public for days, and yet Dr. Hill rises up to harp upon the very same thing. *There is no such word in the Journal.* The files of our paper, from the commencement of this controversy, are at the service of "Citizen," Dr. Hill, or anybody else, to find any ground for their assertions. We take it for granted that they have been mistaken, and we afford them every opportunity to set themselves right. They owe it to themselves to acknowledge that they have done us injustice, an injustice none the less because we are a stranger in a strange land, though Dr. Hill is mistaken in saying that we are not an American citizen. We give our first notice of this matter—that to which the Dr. referred to as insulting and offensive, and ask that its tone may be compared with that of his remarks:

The Meeting To-Night.

A writer in the Herald of yesterday, over the signature of "A Citizen," regrets the call for a meeting which appeared originally in the Journal of Friday last. We think we know the feelings of the citizens at whose request that notice was inserted, and we believe that neither the correspondent of the Herald, nor any other person can more sincerely regret the *necessity* which is believed to exist for such a movement—a movement started in all honesty and sincerity for the express purpose of putting an end to a strict party government of town. Had the former system been adhered to—had the tickets been formed of recent times, as they had been for years previously, no such movement would have been necessary, nor would have been resorted to. But it requires no argument to prove that such has not been the case; —that, since the advent of the new Order, all outside of its precincts have also been outsiders in regard to the town—without voice or weight or power or say. The movement which the meeting at the Court House is called to initiate, is not a proscriptive movement. It aims simply to *proscribe proscription*. To put an end, if possible, to the organized interference of an "order," of an exclusive character, with town matters. It is not for us to say how our recent municipal elections have been proclaimed as K. N. triumphs—the fact is notorious. Nor can it be forgotten how recently the Herald, in which this communication appeared, rejoiced over what "Sam's boys" had done on such occasions.

Those citizens outside of the order simply want to break down the exclusion which the temporary ascendancy of K. N.-ism has brought about. They seek to arouse neither personal bitterness nor factious division. Among them will be found gentlemen who have heavy interests at stake—too heavy to be trifled with or sacrificed at the dictation of passion, or in obedience to the behests of faction. They seek, if possible, to put an end to both by putting an end to that system of exclusion which must inevitably result in heart-burnings and hard feelings. We think that it is possible, and that it can and will be accomplished. We ask for it the fair and candid consideration of our people. The movement bids fair to be pushed forward calmly and steadily, but with the firm determination to use every honorable means to attain success.—*Daily Journal, 23d inst.*

☞ The N. C. Conference adjourned Thursday We have not the official proceedings. We learn, however, that the next meeting is to be held at Greensboro', N. C., on the 12th Nov. 1856.

Resolutions of thanks to the officers of the meeting—to the Railroad Companies, to the citizens of Wilmington, &c., were passed. Also, to the Sheriff, for his attention in fitting up the Court House, and laying carpeting at his own expense.

☞ Is there any more harm in the citizens of town opposed to Know-Nothingism, bringing out a ticket openly, and openly and honestly trying to elect it, than there was in the Know-Nothing party getting out a ticket in secret and putting it forth to the world without ostensible paternity last year? If there is, we should like to know it. To hear the fuss and listen to the speeches, one would really think that this open action of freemen amounted to "treason, strategem and spoils." This is all foolishness, and worse.

N. C. BONDS.—The Public Treasurer advertises for sale $40.000 of State Bonds, in sums of $1,000 each. Proposals received until Dec'r 21st.

☞ It seems to be the idea with some members of the opposite party that it is right, proper and becoming in them to indulge in the most unmitigated and contemptuous abuse, and make the most barefaced and reckless assertions, and that it is something particularly wrong in the anti-Know-Nothings to repel, with scorn, the contumely of their abusers, and expose the total emptiness of their assertions and the groundlessness of their charges. When, for instance, Mr. Meares stood up in the Court-House on Thursday night, to assert that all that any man of foreign birth had ever sought in fighting for the country was gold, did he not know that he was exposing his total ignorance of the subject of which he was talking? In the dark days of the Revolution—nay, its very darkest, when the soldiers of Washington crimsoned the snow from their naked and bleeding feet—in the terrible and dreary winter at Valley Forge, who got—who expected gold, when even food and raiment could not be had? Yet, in that terrible day, and in that dreary encampment, full one-half of his men—his firmest and most abiding ones were Irishmen—men of that race whom Mr. Meares very complacently pronounces only fit to drag a potatoe out of the fire and eat it. No doubt they would have been glad then of the chance. Oh, *those* were days when hunger, privation, cold, and poverty were the rewards of those who fought for the liberty of the country—*these* seem to be days when every flippant declaimer can get up and impugn the motives and the conduct of the sufferers. And where was the gold that lured DeKalb and La Fayette and Pulaski? Was it in the coffers of the feeble and struggling colonies? Let history say. Of future times—in our second war of Independence, and in our more recent struggle with Mexico, let General Scott speak and put to flight the frowsy clap trap of Mr. Meares. Could that gentleman really have meant all he said to be taken seriously, or was he merely trying his hand at saying as many ridiculous things as he could? When talking about those opposed to Know-Nothingism being composed of abolitionists, disunionists and corrupt politicians, with no bond but the cohesive power of public plunder, did he happen to know that he included every Southern State but Maryland and Kentucky?—every strong Southern Rights State in the Union? Did he know that he was denouncing Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri—the united South with two exceptions? Did he know what he was praising at their expense? Massachusetts, whose last K. N. Legislature was a disgrace to the country—the whole Northern section of his order which has seceded from even the show of nationality in the Philadelphia platform? Could Mr. Meares really have meant to include these twelve Southern States as anti-American, and only the anti-Southern portions of the North as American? Illinois, Indiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and to some extent Maine, known to be among the least fanatical of the Northern States, have come straight for Democracy and the Constitution. Are these liberal States anti-American, and only the dark array of opposition truly American?

Whether, as a matter of governmental policy, it may or may not be expedient to reform or modify the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, is a question for the calm and candid consideration of the American people. But whether this question should be approached in a spirit and manner worthy of the people who are to decide it, or its solution be made to depend upon passions excited by inflammatory appeals, can hardly admit of any debate. Generosity, gratitude, and historical truth are alike opposed to the line of argument, if argument it could be called, adopted by Mr. Meares; alike at variance with his assertions and his deductions.

Were not Democrats drawn into the order by the assurances that it was no Whig affair, and so forth? What was Mr. Meares' speech but a raking up of all the old bitterness of party contests for years gone by—of Whig party contests to which he evidently considered the Know-Nothing party committed. Are the Democrats, who may have been drawn in there, committed to all Mr. Meares' quarrels and disappointments from the log-cabin era? Let them think of it.

We did not hear Mr. Baker's speech, but learn that he was "down" on the foreigners, with his best ability, "be the same more or less." It is a little strange that Mr. Baker should have deemed it necessary to the acquirement of the last finishing touch, to take a "grand voyage" to foreign ports, to acquire the "last agony" of Parisian polish. "*De gustibus,*" and so on. Practice and precept *will* sometimes vary.

☞ From Mr. Whitaker we have Household Words for December; price 25 cents, and well worth the money. We know of no more readable book—for a book each number makes. About its articles there is a cheerful, healthy tone, free from isms, affectations and namby-pamby-isms of all sorts. Dix & Edwards, 10 Park Place, New York.

Also, "The Child Wife," from the David Copperfield of Dickens. Redfield & Co., New York; being of the series of Dickens' "Little Folks." Redfield, 34 Beekman Street, New York.

Also, "Charles Vavasseur; or, The Outcast Heir." By J. Frederick Smith. Garrett & Co., 18 Ann St., New York.

Also, "Estelle Grant; or, The Lost Wife." From the same publishers.

The Abolitionism of Know-Nothingism.

In accepting the nomination of the Know-Nothing party of Massachusetts, just before the late election in that State, Gov. Gardner said:

"I confess I am an anti-slavery man. I will oppose, in public or private life, the aggressions of slavery, so help me God! so long as I live." In the same speech he spoke of Judge Kane, as "an infamous slave-catching commissioner at Philadelphia, who, I hope, will be impeached for his conduct before the next Congress, and were I there I would cheerfully give my vote in favor of such impeachment."

The Boston Bee, the official organ of the Massachusetts Know-Nothings, said, prior to the late election:

"What has the American party of Massachusetts done for Freedom and Morality?

"Elected Henry Wilson to the United States Senate.

"What has the American party of Massachusetts done for Freedom and Morality?

"Elected its entire delegation of United States representatives, who are a unit upon the question of anti-slavery.

"What has the American party of Massachusetts done for Freedom and Morality?

"Passed, through its State Legislature, the Personal Liberty bill—an act which no other State ever has, or dared pass."

Wisconsin Election.

The Milwaukie News, of the 13th inst., publishes returns from 32 out of the 43 counties in the State. The vote for governor foots up as follows:

Barstow, democrat	8,230
Bashford, fusion	7,511
Democratic majority so far	719

The eleven remaining counties to be heard from will increase this majority. Last year the fusionists carried Wisconsin by a majority of over 7,000. In 1853 Barstow's majority was 8,519.

As far as heard from, the Legislature stands as follows: Senate, 10 democrats to 13 fusionists.—House, 37 democrats, 22 fusionists, and 1 independent.

Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 17.—The steamship Black Warrior arrived at this port from New York. She brings advices from Havana to the 16th inst., but they are unimportant.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax on the 22d inst., with Liverpool dates to the 10th. The steamer Washington sailed from Southampton on the 7th instant.

ENGLAND.—The excitement respecting the probability of a war with the United States has quite subsided, and the leading journals, ashamed of the panic which they created, are attempting to excuse it and let themselves gently down by attributing the pretended hostile attitude of America to an election ruse on the part of the President and Cabinet. Intelligent Englishmen of all ranks express themselves pained and humiliated by the whole affair.

FRANCE.—Another false report has been put in circulation of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France is stated as not unfavorable in its general character, though it shows a diminution of £1,000,000. Its notes in circulation have been largely reduced.

SPAIN.—Unfriendly relations are arising between Spain and England, partly in relation to the case of Mr. Boylan, a British subject, who was expelled from Cuba notwithstanding an agreement on the part of Spain to submit his grievances to the arbitration of the British Consul at New Orleans. Great Britain demands an indemnity for Boylan's loss

MORE DIPLOMACY.—It is reported from Berlin that Russia recently made a confidential communication to Prussia and Austria of her wish to renew negotiations; and that Bourgueney went to Vienna with fresh instructions to meet the contingency of proposals from Russia. It was also further reported that Prince Gortschakoff and the Diplomatist from Vienna, with all the Russian Ministers from the German courts, were certainly to meet the Czar at Warsaw about the middle of November, when the question of a renewal of negotiations will be settled. It is also stated that the Emperor of France is favorable to a renewal of negotiations.

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.—A French camp of 50,000 men is being formed in Silistria.

The rumored battles near Simpheropol turned out to be false.

From Sebastopol accounts say that the Russians projectiles reach almost every part of the city. A desultory fire was being kept up on both sides. The allies say that the Russians are making preparations for a retreat.

General LeVaillant has been appointed the French Governor of Sebastopol, and Gen. Campbell having taken offence at the appointment of Gen. Codrington, asks leave to return home.

A French force from Eupatoria, on a reconnoissance, fell in with a large force of Russians, and offered battle, but the Russians retreated after exchanging a few rounds of artillery. The French subsequently burned several towns and villages on their route, and returned to Eupatoria.

Advices from Odessa say that Todleben is rapidly fortifying Nicolaief.

General Luders is posted between Kinburn and Kherson, and the Czar has returned direct to St. Petersburg.

It was also reported from Odessa that the allies had effected a landing near Perekop, and that the Russians were hastening to oppose them. This is doubted.

St. Petersburg despatches say that the Crimean army has been provisioned for eight months.

The Vienna papers say that the Russian strength now in the Crimea is 260,000 men.

VIENNA, Nov. 9th.—Dispatches received at the Turkish embassy state that the bombardment of Nicholieff was commenced on the 29th ult., and continued the whole of the following day. The result was not known.

ITALY.—The misunderstanding between Sardinia and Tuscany remains unsettled, and the departure of the Anglo Swiss Legion from Genoa for the Crimea has been countermanded. The correspondent of the London Post says that no doubt a revolutionary movement has broken out in Sicily. Several insurgents have been captured and shot. Arrests have been made at Palerimo.

DENMARK.—It is rumored, that Russia accepts of office of mediator between Denmark and the United States.

SWEDEN.—General Canrobert is at Stockholm charged with a mission for bringing Sweden into the Anglo French alliance. Sweden is required either to assent or refuse.

The French troops are to garrison Kinburn, and the English troops returned to Sebastopol on the 3d.

ASIA.—Omar Pacha has opened friendly relations with Schamyl.

Selim Pacha is to be stationed at Erzeroum with an imperial guard, whence he would threaten the rear of the Russians besieging Kars.

Omar Pacha commenced his march on Kutal on the 29th ult. with twenty-two battalions.

Advices from Persia mention the departure of the ambassador for St. Petersburg

TURKEY.—*Constantinople, Oct* 29.—The Sultan has announced his intention of visiting London and Paris in the spring.

FROM THE BALTIC.—*Dantzic, Nov.* 9.—Nargen dates to the 6th have reached here The cruisers of the Baltic fleet alone remain—all the other vessels are on their return. The weather is rough and snowy.

From the New York Post of Monday.

New York Merchants to be Vindicated from the Charge of fitting out Russian Privateers.

At one o'clock this afternoon, a special meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce was held at the Merchants' Bank, in Wall street, Mr. P. Perit presiding.

The chairman stated that the meeting had been called at the written request of five members, and at the verbal request of numerous other members of the Chamber, for the purpose of taking measures to investigate the circumstances attending the seizure of the bark Maury, and to disabuse the public mind of the idea that any New York merchants of such respectable standing as the owners of that vessel would engage in fitting out privateers to prey upon the commerce of Great Britain and France—nations with whom we are at peace.

Mr. Moses H. Grinnell offered a resolution, which, after some debate as to its terms, was finally amended and unanimously adopted as follows:

Whereas, it appears from information derived from reliable sources, that the representation made to the British Government, respecting the bark Maury, which was seized at this port in October last, on suspicion of being fitted as a privateer to cruise under the Russian flag, is stated to be one of the causes of ordering the British fleet to the West India station, and led to the recent high excitement in England, and

Whereas, it is just and proper that the respectable owners of that vessel, and this commercial community should be relieved from the imputation thus carelessly thrown upon them—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the facts connected with the seizure of the ship Maury, and report the same at a subsequent meeting of the Chamber.

During the debate, Mr. James Lee expressed a desire that a more extended statement of the motives of the action of the Chamber should accompany the resolution.

Mr. Grinnell said the facts were tolerably well known to the public, and there could be no doubt that the course of the British Consul in the Maury matter had been most unjust and uncalled for.

Mr. John A. Stevens said he was informed by a gentleman who came out from England by the last steamer, that when Mr. Buchanan called upon the Earl of Clarendon to ask why such important reinforcements had been sent to the West India station, he was met by the statement that the bark Maury was being fitted out as a privateer; and he thought it due to the owners that they should be relieved from such an odious charge.

On motion it was resolved that the committee of inquiry should consist of ten, and that the President of the Chamber should appoint them. Mr. Perit then appointed the following named gentlemen as such committee:

Moses H. Grinnell,	Thomas Tileston,
George Griswold,	R. C. Goodhue,
Charles H. Marshall,	Royal Phelps,
John A. Stevens,	James Lee,
Stewart Brown,	E. E. Morgan.

On motion, Mr. Perit was added to the committee; and the Chamber then adjourned.

NORTH CAROLINA BOOKS.—Mr. H. D. Turner, of Raleigh, has in press a new edition of Swaim's Justice, by Edward Cantwell, Esq. The Justice has been out of print for some months past, and a new edition is required in consequence of the late thorough Digest of the Laws. We think Mr. Cantwell entirely competent, not only to make as useful a book as Swaim's, but one even better.

A new edition of the works of the late Bishop Ravenscroft, in 2 vols. 8vo. is in press at this office, one volume of it being nearly ready for the binder.

Fayetteville Observer.

From the Petersburg Express.

Bishop Atkinson's Sermon at Grace Church on Thanksgiving Day.

We regret that we have been compelled to defer a notice of Bishop Thos. Atkinson's excellent sermon, delivered in this city on Thursday last, until this morning, from a pressure of other matter; for it has rarely been our privilege to listen to any discourse which was at once so eminently adapted to the occasion, vigorous in thought and elegant in expression. Though delivered to an overflowing congregation, it was heard throughout with profound attention, and evidently produced a deep impression. For the benefit of those who did not have the good fortune to be present, we attempt below, with the assistance of memory only, a brief synopsis. We are apprehensive, however, that, in doing so, we give but an imperfect likeness of the original:

After reading his text from the Psalms, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits to me?" the Bishop opened his sermon by expressing his gratification that a day of thanksgiving and prayer had been recommended by the executive of Virginia—that it was due both from society and the State. Did he consult his own preference, the minister of the congregation, who was constantly among them, and who knew their *peculiar* blessings, would speak to them on that occasion—that he was more competent to do so than a stranger from another State. Yet there were certain manifest reasons at this time for returning thanks to God which would occur to one much more a stranger to them than himself. From the congregation before him, especially, there was a most apparent and sacred obligation at this time to render to God heartfelt thanks for His blessings.

Gratitude was often due from men to man. It was a principle implanted in our nature. No emotion of the heart composed more of the essence of wickedness than ingratitude. There was nothing so painful to man as to feel from his friend, from one whom he had served and loved, acts of ingratitude. Well had the poet said that "the act of a thankless child was a serpent's tooth." Nothing was more wounding to the feelings of man. When the great Roman Emperor met his death, he battled for life until he saw the hand of his friend upon him. It was when "ingratitude, more strong than traitors' arms, quite vanquished him," that—

"In his mantle quite muffling up his face,
Great Cæsar fell."

So, ingratitude was wounding to our Savior. He suffered much at the holy table before his passion in the garden. His spirit was grieved when he said to his small and chosen band, which he had loved so well, that there was one among them who would betray him; and afterwards, when he said, "Judas, betrayest thou the Son of Man with a kiss?" He was grieved at such treachery and base ingratitude.

If he were called upon to say from what spot on the earth a want of gratitude to God for His blessings, at this time, would be more odious and repulsive, he would say this city.

That great and abundant thanks were due from the whole country. Within the last year, it had received the most singular and marked blessings from God—blessings conferred upon no other country. How long these would continue, God only knew.

Ours was the only country which had enjoyed the blessing of peace.

Africa was still cursed with the most unhappy strife without and within—that murder and pillage still reigned within its borders.

Asia, comprising one-third of the human family, presented a spectacle which was novel to it. Heretofore, it had enjoyed, at least, the security of stagnation. In the Chinese Empire, there were two great parties in the hostile contention, the result of which no man could foretell. Hindostan was striving against its government. Caucasia and Russia were now the scenes of bloody warfare. Persia was trembling for its existence between an upper and a nether rock.

Europe presented a scene of human woe and suffering which was appalling. Upon one side, was the most gigantic empire of the earth, as the representative of absolutism; upon the other, the Western Powers as the representative of popular government. Already had thousands and hundreds of thousands fallen in this deadly conflict. The small space around Sebastapol bore witness of the bodies which had been crushed and mangled with the bomb shell and the bayonet. The Russian noble and the Russian serf had perished alike. The Palace and the Cottage of England were shrouded alike. The gilded wall of the palace which, a year ago, echoed with music and the dance, now listened to weeping and lamentation.

Many of these thousands who have fallen, were hurried into eternity with their hands uplifted to strike a fatal blow. They were often without faith, hope, and certainly without charity. We must remember that each one of these had a *body and soul*

In the mean time we had enjoyed perfect peace.—This generation knew not where *national* war was—a war that goes to the homes and families of men.—True that a few years since a hundful of men overran Mexico; but that was not a war of distress. We knew such a war, only by traditiou and history.—How long such a peace would continue, an all-seeing God only knew—there were now signs to men who would not be called superstitious, which pointed to an internal strife, the disaster of which could not be conceived by man. We knew not how far we were from foreign war. Perhaps the bloody page was about to be turned over; but so far, we have been most wonderfully blessed, and we should return our heartfelt thanks to God.

But we have had not only peace, but plenty. Last summer witnessed a drought, almost unequaled in our country's history. It continued through the fall, and even beyond the winter. The very fountains of water were dry. Nature seemed as if she were about to take from us the two staffs of life, bread and water. Never before, except on one occasion, was our country so threatened with famine. But in the Spring, God, in his Providence, sent abundant showers and rains. We have had plenteous harvest. A year ago the price of bread was high, because it was scarce. Now the price is great, because there is a foreign demand for it. Then the high price was alarming; now it brings us wealth. Be grateful to God for such a harvest.

We have not only had peace and plenty, but health. You anticipate me here with distressing exceptions. The border cities just below you have suffered with a pestilence, which is unequaled in the history of our country. We must recall the pestilence in Athens, in Florence or in London, to find its equal. Because it was so direful and so near you, there is greater reason for your thanking a kind Providence for protection from such impending danger. Your friends at a distance observed with great anxiety the name of Petersburg, whenever it appeared in the newspapers, in connection with that dread pestilence. What a result might have ensued from one case, then ten, and then a hundred.

You must thank God for his mercy. This earth is a temple. We are its high Priests. Gratitude is the incense which we should offer.

Each one of you must ask himself, "what can I render unto the Lord for all his benefits to me." An all-seeing God searches the involutions and thoughts of your hearts.

FOUL MURDER.—A friend writing us from Elizabeth City under the 16th says: "This morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, William Charles, Esq., in going to his farm County, (Pasquotank,) was shot dead, at a place called the Pear Tree Burial Ground, not quite a mile from this town. Mr. Charles was a prominent and influential citizen, and represented this County in the House of Commons in 1846. The perpetrator of this cold-blooded murder has not yet been discovered; indeed, Mr. Charles was so universally beliked that suspicion does not rest on any person. The assassin, it is supposed, was secreted during the entire night in the thick under growth of the Burial Ground, and as this peaceable and inoffensive man was returning home in his buggy, committed the diabolical deed, placing fourteen buck-shot in his left breast, near his heart. Money could not have instigated the murder, as his pocket-book and watch were left untouched. Mr. Charles leaves a wife, several children, and many relatives and friends to mourn his loss. Much excitement prevails in the community on account of this shocking deed."—*Raleigh Standad*

THE WAR FEELING IN RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburgh, in Le Nord of Brussels, gives the lie to all we have heard and read regarding the unpopularity of the war in Russia, and the exhausted resources of that empire. According to this statement, the Russian people regard the contest as one of necessity, uphold it with the most patriotic enthusiasm, and are prepared to sustain it indefinitely with resources of the extent of which their enemies do not even dream. This correspondence sums up the whole idea in the two pithy sentences, "We have faith and perseverance. We will fight."

For the Journal.

The Wilmington Library is started and will succeed—it must.

Donations of books are coming in every day from far and near. One gentleman (Mr. Thos. Loring, of "The Commercial," has given sixty volumes, all very valuable books; the Rev. M. B. Grier has contributed over a dozen intensely interesting and instructive works of eminent authors, among them the immortal Faust by the immortal Goethe.

By the by, will not our German friends give us some of the great works of their Schiller, or Schlegel, or Bochme, or Jean Paul Richter, or Lavater, or Kant, in their native tongue or translated, the richest literature of any nation?

Mr. John C Latta has presented that elegant and attractive "History of Modern Europe, with a View of the Progress of Society," in three large volumes, octavo, by William Russell, LL. D., and William Jones, Esq. Many other books are in the hands of the Librarian which will be noticed in due time.

I take this opportunity to return my sincere thanks to the editorial corps of the town for the cheerful readiness with which they have offered the use of their columns to this important enterprise, and to request that they will allow the Library the use of all their "exchanges" not used by themselves, and even of those so soon as they have dispensed with them, for they may rest assured that all of them will be carefully filed and not removed from the Library.

Ladies of Wilmington, are you unwilling to present a few volumes to this useful enterprise? If so, why? The books are obliged to be carefully preserved. The institution is directed by some of the first men in your town. Reconsider the benefits and pleasures to your community of a circulating library—a reading room—a course of popular lectures in fall and winter, to amuse and instruct during the long evenings of those seasons. Remember that your husbands, and sons, and brothers would meet at these places and improve their minds, save their constitutions and purses, yea, even their characters, instead of hastening at the first cessation from business at night to the billiard saloons, or a dozen other amusements infinitely worse for health and happiness, homes and hearts.

Remember that every enterprise, however magnificent at present, had a commencement, many under far greater disadvantages and in a more humble way than the Wilmington Library, and send your volumes, however few or of whatever character, to S. W. Whitaker's bookstore, directed to the "Wilmington Library."

THE LIBRARIAN.

From the Charlotte Democrat.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherfordton Rail Road, was held in this place on Tuesday last. Capt. John Walker, Senator for Mecklenburg, was called to the Chair, and A. C. Williamson, and R. P. Waring, Esqs., were requested to act as Secretaries. Capt. Walker, on taking the Chair, explained the object of the meeting in a speech of great power, tracing the progress of the Internal Improvement movement in the State, and showing the great benefit it had been to all her interests.

He spoke of the magnificence of the enterprise under contemplation, its feasibility, the ressources it would develope, the position it would give us as an exporting people, and the effect it would have in building up a commercial city on our own sea coast. He paid a handsome and deserved compliment to the enterprise and liberality of the citizens of Wilmington, and assured the meeting that they would take the money without either insulting their pride or shaving them of a discount.

H. W. Guion, Esq., then proceeded to address the meeting, making one of the most telling arguments we ever listened to. Mr. G. has studied the subject thoroughly, and no better man could have been chosen President.

He showed from the book the degrading vassalage we were under to the city of Charleston, the exorbitant charges made to take even a small box from the wharf to the depot, the extra expenses the producer had to pay owing to the break in the roads, and the lack of competition.

The road extending from the mountains to the seacoast was the longest continuous line in the South, that freight bound for Wilmington put on at either this place or above would need never to be transshipped until it reached its destination, that it would pass through one of the finest Mineral, Agricultural and Wooded countries in the world, and would unlock a region never before favored with a market.

J. H. Wilson, Esq., then in response to a call, addressed the meeting, enthusiastically endorsing the views of the former speakers Possessed of a mind eminently practical, of a judgment sound and discriminating, his speech will have great weight in raising the amount of stock.

After Mr. Wilson concluded the books were again opened, and about $20,000 subscribed. It is now believed that this town and county will nobly sustain their reputation for liberality and enterprise.

From the Newark Daily Mercury.

A Correction.

MR. EDITOR:—In some recent remarks on the "foreign vote," you have stated that not only Irish Catholics, but *every other* class of "foreign"-voters were in the habit of voting the pro-slavery democratic ticket.

I do not know whether you include us Britons among "the foreigners," but if you do, I beg to represent to you that your notion is incorrect. Knowing the influences under which we British are educated, I venture to affirm that ninety per cent. Englishmen and ninety-five per cent. Scotchmen, of those who are naturalized, will be found voting in one of the three oppositions—Whig, Free Soil, or American We are taught to admire the lives of Clarkson, Wilberforce and Brougham, and are just as unlikely as intelligent American Freemen to be the blind tools of the slavery propaganda.

Indeed, is not the attachment of the British to the Whig party as notorious as that of the Irish Catholics to the Democratic? If you doubt it, ask your British-American friend, Col. Scholer, of the Cincinnati Gazette. Look at the Republican majorities given by the three counties of Niagara, Orleans and Monroe, at the last election in New York, where British-born citizens are numerous, and Canadians are not unknown. Believing that you have no settled wish to do us an injustice, I should like this vindication inserted. AN ENGLISH READER.

THE WAY THEY DID IT.—The following, from the N. O. True Delta, may be capitally applied to the game played by the Know-Nothings in Baltimore at the late election—and particularly to the *Third Ward*. The statement is upon the authority of a gentleman from St. Helena Parish, in relation to the voting at the late Louisiana election, at the Seventh Precinct in that Parish, where the Know-Nothings carried the Precinct by a considerable majority. Here is the statement:

"The Inspectors, without going through the form of qualifying themselves by being sworn in, opened the polls and took the votes in an old hat, until about twelve o'clock in the day, when a ballot box, prepared by the dominant party, was brought to the polls *locked*, (the key, we suppose was lost,) and the votes already deposited in the old hat put into the box, *through a hole in the top of it*. How many votes had been in the box before it was brought to the polls could not be well ascertained, as the key was 'no whar' to open it at that time. As the tickets in the box at the close of the polls did not exactly agree with the list of votes registered by the clerks, it was concluded on all hands that there was cheating somewhere around the board. Hatch, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature, we learn, not relishing such practical jokes, has taken steps to contest the election of his opponent."—[*Baltimore Republican.*

ANECDOTE OF WEBSTER.—Among the many anecdotes told of Mr. Webster, there is one, which, though slightly reflecting upon his negligence in pecuniary matters, is still very Websterian in its wit:

On one occasion, it is related, he was the guest of the Southern Senators and Representatives in the city of Washington, and they passed many compliments upon him, and alluded frequently to his being like the Southerners in his habits and feelings, and it was all an accident that he was born in New Hampseire. At last Mr. Webster arose; 'Gentlemen,' said he, 'it has been stated that I resemble the Southerners in many respects—and, I must confess that, now it has been mentioned, I think I do. The Southerners love a good glass of wine—so do I. This is one thing in which I resemble Southerners. The Southerners also are good judges of beauty, and I will again confess that I am a lover of the beautiful.—This makes two points of resemblance. But there is a third in which I more resemble them. The Southerners, it is said, never pay their debts; and the same has also been said of me. In these particulars, gentlemen, I feel I am like the Southerners.'

Shouts of laughter followed this sally of wit and good humor.

From the Washington Union.

Union of the Opposition.

In answer to the suggestion of the Cincinnati Gazette that the "opposition" to the democracy will have to vote together for President in order to insure success, the New York Tribune says:

"Very well: it can only act together *by uniting on a platform in regard to which all sections of it are substantially agreed, and waiving those propositions on which its members are seriously at variance.* This is the ground we took in opposition to the effort to force a prohibition plank into the republican platform of our State; it is the ground obviously dictated by fair dealing and common sense. If we agree on two propositions and differ as to a third, we must make these two the basis of our conjoint action, and leave the third an open question, on which each is at liberty to obey his own convictions. Any other rule would make political action an intolerable tyranny over the understandings and consciences of citizens. Are the Gazette and the 'Americans' willing to co-operate with the republicans on this basis? If not what do they propose?"

The "opposition" is made up of the know-nothings and the "republicans." Mr. Greeley says to the Cincinnati organ of the know-nothings that this "opposition" can only act together on a platform on which all sections of it are substantially agreed, and waiving those proposition on which its members are seriously at variance. The question arises: What is the platform on which know-nothings and abolitionists are substantially agreed? And what are the propositions on which its members are seriously at variance? The New York Tribune answers these questions when it says, in reply to another remark of of the Gazette:

"The Gazette charges the republicans of New York with not giving a calm consideration to the principles of the American party, nor treating that organization with the respect its importance merited. We repel the charge as utterly unwarranted. We considered the whole subject of nativism some years ago, and decided that its fundamental principles were at war with the genius of republican equality and freedom. That conviction still abides, and is not likely to be overborne. If these principles do not contemplate the denial of naturalization to immigrants until after twenty one years' residence among us, the general exclusion of adopted citizens from office, and the especial proscription of those who adhere to the Roman Catholic Church, then we do not know what they are. Now, to all these we are inflexibly hostile. We consider immigrants as much entitled to and well qualified for citizenship after five years' residence as they ever will be; we insist that the editor of the Gazette is just as fit for office as he would have been if born in this country; we would have merit and fitness, not birth or creed, alone considered in choosing men to fill responsible stations and we protest against any mingling of the waters of theologic rancor and sectarian bitterness in our already excited and political contests. In short, it is precisely because we *have* considered those vaunted 'American principles' that we are strongly averse to them."

It follows, conclusively, that in the estimation of Mr. Seward's organ the only ground of union between the know-nothings and the abolitionists is by adopting the black republican platform and waiving those features in know-nothingism which look to amendment of the naturalization laws and the application of religious tests to Roman Catholics. Mr. Greeley assumes, correctly, that there is a substantial agreement between the members of the "opposition" as to its warfare upon the constitutional rights of the South, and accepts the suggestion of a union on the condition of making that the common platform. We expect to see the Union consummated on the terms dictated by Mr. Seward; but time alone can determine whether we are right or wrong.

Henry Grinnell, the "celebrated philanthrophist," has actually paid towards the expenses of the several Arctic expeditions fitted out from New York, about ten thousand dollars—the government having assumed the rest. The house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., of which he is a partner, will have cleared at the close of the present season, on grain and other transactions upon orders from the British government—all of which orders came to his house in consequence of Mr. Henry Grinnell's "philanthropy,"—about three quarters of a million of dollars.

M'LLE RACHEL.—The Paris correspondent of the London Gazette writes:

"All the letters received in Paris from the United States concur in representing M'lle Rachel's expedition as a complete failure. This result has greatly annoyed not only the personal friends and admirers of the actress, but the whole theatrical and literary community of Paris. It is regarded by the latter as a sort of outrage to *La Belle France*. Not admire an actress whom France has admired for years—not applaud the pieces in which she appears, though they are by Corneille and Racine, the great tragic poets of France—what presumption, what impudence, *quelle horreur!* The good scribbling people are, one and all, literally stupefied with astonishment, and savage from disgust. They accordingly endeavor to avenge the national insult by abusing the unfortunate Yankees in vigorous terms: even the great Jules Janin devotes a whole *feuilleton* to denunciation of them."

The best idea of weight was given by an Indian, who, when asked how much he weighed, replied, "As I am I weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, but when I am mad I weigh a ton.

DIED.

In this town, this morning, after a lingering illness, Mrs. LUCRETIA A. SHEPARD, in the 31st year of her age.

LIVERPOOL, November 9, Friday Evening.—Brown & Shipley's Circular quotes: Cotton.—Sales of the week 77,500 bales, including 17,400 bales to speculators, and 7,500 bales to exporters. The sales to-day (Friday) reached 10,000 bales. Stock in port 423,000 bales, including 195,000 bales American cotton. The stock of current qual ties being small, prices have considerably advanced—½ @ ¼; finer qualities have improved most; middling ¾, and finer qualities ½; New Orleans fair 6¾; Middling 5¼; Upland fair 6½; Middling 5⅜; Mobile fair 6⅜; Middling 5¾. The market closed steady and firm, but rather less buyant.

Breadstuffs.—All descriptions of breadstuffs closed with an active demand, but the high prices begin to depress sales.—Prices have considerably advanced. Wheat 3d; Flour 1s; Corn 2s 6d; Western Canal Flour 43s @ 44s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 44s @ 45s; Ohio 45s; White Corn 47s @ 48s. The weather has been unfavorable.

Provisions—The market is